REPORTS, LETTERS & PAPERS

APPERTAINING TO

20th Mass. Vol. Inf.

Vol. 1.

"20th" Cab. 6. 1

No. Vol. 1

1/15

·FROM ~~THE MEMORIAL FUND~~
~~OF~~ THE 20TH REGIMENT ·
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Vol 1

20th Regt. Coll.
Vol. 1.

Committee of the Assn. of Officers of the 20th. Mass. Vol. Infantry.
Apr. 20. 1905.

Abbott, H. L. Lt. 82 - 205, 208, 210, 233, 2,
Andrew, John A. - 164, 166, 172, 181,
" Sharpshooters - 204,
Arthur, Lt. 216,
Advertiser, Daily, Extract, - 223, 231, 232,

Baker, Chas. H. 14th R.C., 1, 4, 5 1
Baltimore Weekly Sun, 156,
Ball's Bluff, 156,
Browne, A. G. Jr., – 178. 204,
Boston Herald, Extract, – 222,
Brnd. Adj. Henry M. – 2

Curtis, A. R. Capt. Maj. Lt. Col. Capt.
1 - 2 - 216, 243, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Chase, Geo. T. Lt. Col.
143, 2, 4, 5, 6
Casualties, - 194, - 7
Colors, 20th Mass., 243,
Colors, Loss of - 257, 258,
" Restored, - 259,
" Names of battles on, - 268,

Diary, L. L. Peirson, 9x.
Dougherty, Alex. N. – 468
Dudley, Capt. – 3, 4
Dunmore, Asst Surg. – 6

Ellis, Lieut. 150-2-6

Folsom, C. W. - bot. 78. 238, 2.4
" Norton - bot. 80.

Gettysburg,-82.
Griffin, Lieut.,-150-2-6
General Order #16,-159, #18-250, #37 257, #63 258, #3 259, #44 260, #12 262, #15 267, #10 268,
Germans,-192,193,
Gilbreth, (Lieut. 1st Mass. S.S.) -2,3.

Hallowell, N. P. Rec. 25 - Lect. 28 -
" E. N. Rec. 73 - Rec. 139 - Rec. 140
Hayward, Dr. Nathan - 207, 320, Letters. to 467, - 2, 4, 5
Howard, Maj. Gen. - 207,
Holmes, O. W. Jr., 233,
Hancock, W. S. - 260,
Humphreys, A. A. - 260, 264,
Hayward, Jas. S. - 468.
Holmes, Capt. Albert B. - 2, 4, 5
Hibbard, Lieut. L. E. - 2
Holland, Lieut. 2

Kellehan, Capt. John - 2, 4, 5
- , Major - - 5, 6

Letter, A. E. Lewis, -1.
" H. W. T. Mail, - 17.
" E. F. Robins, - 22.
" J. Magnitzky, - 23.
" E. W. Folsom, - 78.
" E. L. Abbott, 82.
Leesburg, 98.
Lincoln, President, 267,
Letters, Dr. Hayward, Extracts from, 320,

Leach, Lieut. Geo. W. - 1, 6, 8

Mali, Henry W. S. Let. 17, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Magnitzky, Gustave – 23 – 29 – Let. 150 – Rec. 189, Letter Let. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Messer, N. T. – Rec. 51
Milton, W. S. Rec. 145
McClellan, Geo. B. – 164 – 166, 172,
Macy, Col. G. N. – Letters 186, 187, 189, 192, 193, 205,
216, 218, 234, 236, 238, 262, 2,
Meade, Geo. G. – 267,
Mass. Vols., 20th – 232, 233, 243,

Morse, Lt. Clement C. 1
Milton, Lt. T. S. – 2, 3.
Meeser, Sing. Fred – 5, 6
McGregor, Sing. – 6

Officers, Sec. 3/62 - 1864.

Peirson, Chas. L. – diary 98. Rec. 152, Let. 181, Pis. diary 115
Palfrey, F. W. – 178.
Prisoners of War, – 181,
Punishment of Offenders, – 160, 164, 166, 172,
Privateers – 181,
Patten, H. L. – Let. 218, 222, 234, 236, 2, 3,
Patrick, M. B. – 262,
Perkins, Capt. W. F. – 2
Peare, Lieut. – 2, 3, 4, 6
Perry, Ass't Surg. John G. – 2, 3
Packwood, Lieut. – 5, 6

Lect. Rec.
Robins, E. B. — 22 — 74 — 4, 5
Record, A. R. Curtis, — 2.
" N. P. Hallowell, — 25.
" Gustave Magnitzky, — 29.
" N. T. Messer, — 51.
" Jas. H. Spencer, — 55.
" E. N. Hallowell, — 73. 139. 140.
" Harry H. Sturgis, — 75.
" Norton Folsom, — 80.
" Geo. N. Chase, 143.
" W. F. Milton, 145.
" Chas. H. Ricker, 147.
" E. L. Pierson, 152.
Roster, March 21/63, — 185.
Lect.
Ropes, John C. — 210
Rost, Lieut. 4, 6
Rand, Lieut. Charles A. — 5, 6

Spencer, Jas. H. Rec. 55, 4, 6
Sturgis, H. H. Rec. - 75.
Stone, Chas. P. - 160.
Stewart, Chas. - 159
Summerhays, J. W. Letters - 186, 187, 2, 3.
Schouler, Wm. Letters - 192, 193,
Second Corps, Attack on - 223, 260, 263,
Sturgis, Lieut. Edward, - 2
Sedgwick, Lieut. Arthur G. - 3
Shea, Dennis, Lieut. - 4, 6

Transcript, Evening - 235.

Williams, Genl. J. – 160.
Webster, Capt. J. P. – 243,

Verified E.B.Robins

Jamaica Plain,
Jany 1st, 1868.

Dear John,

In the Adjutant General's Report for 1864, I find Quarter Master Sergeant Charles C. Buker's appointment as Regiment Quarter Master dated January 1st, 1864, and in the same Report for 1865, it is July 1st, 1864. I do not know which is correct.

I am in doubt, also, when Lieutenant Clement C. Moore joined the Regiment; if it was in August 1864, he must have left on sick leave before the 25th. I cannot remember if he was present at Deep Bottom or not. Otherwise he cannot have joined until October or November. (Dec. 3. E.B.R.)

My diary says that Lieut. Moore joined the reg. Dec. 3rd, 1864. He was joining to me (mustered Nov. 11) & to Rand, who joined Dec. 1, - so he could not have joined till after we did. My memory tells me the same thing. Lt. Curtis was in Reb. prison all that time, having been captured at Reams Station. He was now with the reg. when I was, & so has forgotten me. E.B.Robins

I also forget about Lieutenant Geo. H. Leach whether he joined prior to January 1865, or not.

I think that Leach was Sergeant-Major all the time I was with the reg. Nov. 11 - Dec. 23, & I was Adjutant then; & that he did not receive his com. in time to be mustered in before the war ended & the reg. was mustered out. His appointment as Lieut. was the same as mine as Capt. in 20th. - commission was received after the reg. was mustered out although dated earlier. E.B.Robins

In regard to the final campaign from March 29th to April 10th, there is very little of interest I at present remember, beyond what is contained in the Adjutant General's Report for 1865, which was from my prolific pen.

I will turn it over in my mind, however, and give you all I can remember, at an early day.

Please call upon me for anything else you may desire, and oblige,

Yours always,
(Signed.) A. K. Curtis.

John C. Kokes, Esq.

Received by John C. Ropes Esq. from Lt. Col. A. R. Curtis, Dec. 27 '64

On the opening of the campaign of 1864, there were present with the Regiment in the field, the following officers.

May 5th.

Colonel Macy — Major Abbott — Adjutant Bond.

Captains Curtis, Patten, Perkins, Kelliher, Summerhayes, Holmes.

Lieutenants Hibbard, Holland, Mali, Sturgis, Milton, and Elliott (Commanding L.G.)

Lieutenants Magnitzsky and Pease joined May 6th

Total, 17.

Lieutenant Griffin, Lieutenant Ellis, Quarter Master Folsom, Surgeon Hayward, Assistant Surgeon Perry.

Casualties among Officers.

May 6th; Macy, Abbott, Bond, Perkins, Holmes, Mali and Pease; 7, leaving 10 with Regiment.
Capt. Patten was slightly wounded in hand, but did not leave the Regiment.

May 10th; Lieutenants Hibbard and Sturgis; 2, leaving 8 with Regiment.

May 12th; Lieutenant Milton missing; 1, leaving 7 with Regiment.

May 18th; Captains Curtis and Kelliher; 2, leaving 5 with Regiment.

June 2d; Lieutenant Holland, 1, leaving 4 with Regiment.

June 20th; Lieutenant Gilbreth (S.S.); 1, leaving 3 with Regiment.

July 11th; Lieutenant Milton dismissed the service.

July 18th; Captain Magnitzsky ordered to Boston; 1, leaving 2 with Regiment.

During this month Lieutenant Chase joined by promotion from 2nd Mass., and Lieutenant Sedgwick from Civil life. Captain Summerhayes detailed on Staff, and Lieutenant Sedgwick was captured July 30th.

July 18th; Captain Dudley joined from 15th Mass., leaving present with the Regiment, Patten, Dudley and Chase — 3.

August 14th; Assistant Surgeon John G. Perry left Regiment, being discharged August 10th, 1864.

August 14th; Colonel Macy arrived and took command of Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Curtis of Regiment.

Present — Curtis, Patten, Dudley, Pease, Chase (and Moore — 6.) 5

Moore did not join Regt. Till Dec. 3/64. E.B.Robbins

August 14th, Captain Dudley slightly wounded, did not leave the Regiment.

August 16th, Major Patten was wounded severely while commanding skirmish line, and was taken to Hospital; 1, leaving (~~5~~ 4) with Regiment.

At this time Captain Mali returned, but

as he still suffered from his wound, he obtained an extension of leave and left the Regiment.

Lieutenants (Moore and) Chase also obtained sick leave; (2) leaving 3 with Regiment: ~~Major~~ Curtis, Dudley and Pease.

About August 20th, Captain Spencer and Lieutenants Rost and Shea joined, increasing the number of Officers to 6:— Curtis, Spencer, Dudley, Pease, Rost and Shea.

August 25th; These Officers all captured.

At this time and since the Campaign opened; Dr. Hayward had been at the Field Hospital of the Division.

Lieutenant Folsom was Acting Brigade Quarter Master, and Lieutenant Charles E. Baker was Regiment Quarter Master.

September 10th; Dr. Hayward was honorably discharged, by reason of expiration of term of service.

September 11th; Captain Magnitzsky returned to duty and took command of that portion of the Regiment not captured on August 25th.

October 31st (see index E.B.R.) Captain (a.B.) Holmes rejoined the Regiment, making (2) 4-E.B.R. Officers present.

Nov. 1st. Captain Kelliher rejoined the Regiment, making (3) 5-E.B.R. Officers present. This date is correct according to Reg. E.B.Robins

Kelliher
E.B. Holmes
Mali

Magnitzsky
Robins

I joined the 2nd on Nov. 11 in Butler, before Petersburg. Capt. Magnitzsky was the only officer with the reg. & he made Lieut. on Nov. 11

E.B. Robins Diary

Nov. 16 Capt. Mali rejoined from wounds at Wilderness & took command. A few men joined on Nov. 17th. Capt. A.B. Holmes rejoined while I was with the reg. & for long after Mali. and long his coming. He took command. He is not mentioned in my diary.

About this time Captain Mali (joined Nov. 26 E.B.R's diary) and Lieutenants Rand (joined Dec. 1 E.B.R's diary) and Moore joined (Dec. 3 E.B.R's diary) making (6.) 7 { Kelliher, E.B. Holmes, Mali, Magnitzky, Robins, Rand, Moore

Also, Dr. Fred. Mercer, vice Dr. Hayward, and Lieutenant Baker, Regiment Quarter Master.

Captain Holmes was detailed on Brig Staff, about December 31st. { (on Dec. 31 I was detailed acting A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Meley 1st Brig. 1st Div. 2d A.C. Lt. E.A. Rand was succeeded me as Adj. of 20th E.B. Robins

Captain Kelliher was discharged for physical disability, December 5th; (being absent over sixty days on account of wounds "- painfully wounded at Spotsylvania C.H. - E.B. Robins) and commissioned and mustered as Major December 33rd, taking command.

Officers present December 31st:— Kelliher, Mali, Magnitzsky, Rand, and Moore; 5.

Also, Dr. Mercer and Lieutenant Baker, Regiment Quarter Master.

January 12th, 1865: Lieutenant Colonel Curtis joined and took command, making 6 present.

About February 1st, Lieutenant Chase rejoined the Regiment, also Lieutenant Packwood, making 8 present.

About this time Captain Mali was granted leave of absence.

February 5th, Hatcher's Run. Present, Curtis Kelliher, Rand (Acting Adjutant), Magnitzsky, Moore, Chase, and Packwood.

March 1st.- About this time Mali returned from leave; Moore was detailed on Division

Staff, and Lieutenant Land on General Macy's Staff, 1st Brigade, 1st Division; and Lieutenant Leach rejoined the Regiment; making 7 Officers present on the opening of the final campaign, March 29th, 1865, viz:— Curtis, Kelliher, Mali, Magnitzsky, Chase, Leach, and Packwood.

April 15th; Surgeon Mercer resigned.

April 20th; Assistant Surgeon Dinsmoor joined the Regiment, vice Perry resigned.

April 20th; Captains Spencer, and Lieutenants Rose, Rest, and Shea rejoined; 11 present.
Captain Spencer was immediately detailed on Staff of 1st Division.

This should be 37th Mass. E.A.R. May 28th; Surgeon McGregor joined from 33rd Mass., vice Mercer resigned.

May 29th; Lieutenant Colonel Curtis resigned.

Note. by J. B. S. - Lieutenants Ellis and Griffin were wounded from 5th to 18th May, 1864.

By Lt. Col. A. R. Curtis

Campaign of 1864. Casualties among Enlisted Men, as per Narrative in Adjutant General's Report of Massachusetts

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
May 10th,	2	8	
" "	6	22	
" 12th,	2	10	12
" 13th,	6	12	10
" 18th,	10 / 26	25 / 77	40, 143 / 165
" 24th,	5	16	12
June 1st,	12	25	30
" 4th,	4	22	
" 11th,	5	8	
" 20th,	15	30	
" 21st,	6	14	
" 24th,	4	12	
Aug. 14th,	8	15	10
	85	219	114
			219
			85
		Total,	418

Memo. This total (418) does not include the 32 captured on July 30th.

The 33 reported as "missing" Aug. 14th, I have divided as above. (8 + 15 + 10 = 33.)

By the recapitulation at the end of the narrative, we have 70 killed, 196 wounded, and 119 missing; total 385; making the difference in the aggregate of 33. $\left(\begin{array}{r}418\\385\\\hline 33\end{array}\right)$

No mention is made of losses in enlisted men on May 6th. I should put it at not over 150; many missing men joined the Regiment that afternoon and the next day.

I should say the Regiment numbered 475 when we left camp, which would leave you 325 to work on after May 6th.

When I joined at Deep Bottom, August 14th, it numbered at least 175 men; the only way to account for this number being left, after such losses, (amounting in the aggregate to more than the number left after May 6th,) is that many men reported "missing" immediately after an action, turned up in the course of a few days, and by the constant arrival to the Regiment of men from "absent, sick and wounded", and recruits.

1864, May 3 – On duty,			475
" 6 – Killed + wounded,	150		(175 Leach)
Aug. 14 – " " "		418	
" " – Recruits,			25
" " – Returned,			243
" " – On duty,		175	
		743	743

Memo. in red ink by J.C. Rose

Warranty Deed.

From .....

To .....

Dated, ... *186* ....

Done by Colonel Hall -
Commanding
3d Brigade -
2d Division -
2d Corps -
Boston - August 8 - 1853.

Copied in E. B. R. Ms.

By Lt. Col. A. R. Curtis

1864. May 5th. About 5 P.M. the Regiment, with the rest of the Brigade, (General Meade) was formed in line on the River Road awaiting attack. Colonel Macy joined us here, from "absent wounded", and took command; a slight breastwork on edge of road was thrown up; at dusk Company H, Lieutenants Hibbard and Sturgis, was detailed for picket and placed in woods directly in front.

May 6th. About 7.30 A.M. Captain Curtis was ordered by Major Abbott to take his Company (I) with Company H, (Lieutenants Hibbard and Sturgis) to throw out skirmishers and advance to find the enemy. While thus absent, the Regiment moved to the right and became engaged. This morning, before going into action, Lieutenants Magnitzky and Pease joined the Regiment.

Officers present this day in action with Regiment:— Macy, Abbott, Bond; Captains Patten, Perkins, Rellner, Cummerhayes, Colmes; Lieutenants Holland, Mali, Magnitzky, Pease, Milton, Gilbreth; total 14.

Officers on skirmish line:— Captain Curtis, Lieutenants Hibbard and Sturgis; 3.

After accomplishing all that was possible, owing to the presence of other troops of 2nd Corps,

Captain Curtis returned to Brock Road, at the point occupied the night previous, to find the Regiment.

During this morning heard heavy and continuous firing from one to three miles on the right.

After reaching Brock Road, was met by General Hancock and staff, who ordered me to remain in present position, as the Division was being withdrawn and would occupy the road as before. About 12 M., Captain Patten joined me with the remnant of the Regiment (about 50 men), also Captains Kellner, Summerhayes, Lieutenants Holland, Magnitzky, Gilbreth, and Milton. Captain Curtis took command; Lieutenant Holland as Acting Adjutant. At this hour the Regiment numbered about 125 men; but men, who had become separated from the Regiment in the withdrawal from the woods, were constantly arriving, so that by night-fall there were probably 200 or 225 men present for duty.

Doctors Harward and Perry, since the afternoon of day before, had established a Field Hospital some distance to the rear.

The Division was now formed on Brock Road a short distance to the right of the position of the day before. Night passed here.

May 7th. Position the same. About 4 P.M., enemy attacked on the right coming up to the road; finally repulsed. The morning was passed in strengthening breastworks, endeavoring to get a list of casualties. Much annoyance was caused by the woods on fire in front, which was often communicated to the breastwork. About dark, moved up the road to a short distance to right of Plank Road. Night passed here.

May 8th. About 8 A.M., moved to the left along Brock Road, reaching Todd's Tavern about noon; remained here about one hour; were thrown out on a cross road to the left to protect that flank. Movement to the left continued about 5 P.M. Night passed on the road leading to, and about three miles from, Spottsylvania Court House.

May 9th. Movement continued to the left. About noon crossed a small tributary of the Po River. Night passed on high ground overlooking valley of the Po, in range of enemy's sharp-shooters on opposite bank.

May 10th. This morning the Regiment was slightly advanced to a small clearing in the woods near the river. (Present General Webb.) About 11 A.M., as per order, detailed Companies C. and A

(Captain Kellogg and Lieutenant Sturgis), to ford the river if possible and dislodge enemy's "S.S." This movement, rendered impossible by the depth of the river, resulted in the death of Lieutenant Sturgis and two men, and 10 or 12 wounded.

The body of Lieutenant Sturgis was recovered, and, the Regiment at that time being hastily recalled, it was left in charge of a trustworthy man with orders to see it given to Doctor Hayward who was at Field Hospital a short distance in rear.

The Regiment withdrew from this front and took position to the left in woods slightly covered by a rise of ground in front. Several orders were here received to charge the enemy's works, but of such an indefinite character and conflicting nature, the result was foreseen by all — a list of casualties; Lieutenant Kibbard killed, and 15 or 20 privates killed and wounded.

Companies A and C (Captain Kelliher) joined the Regiment at dark. Night passed here.

May 11th. Breastworks were thrown up, trees felled, &c.; a rainy and uncomfortable day. General Webb present; orders received to move out of woods to the left at 11 P.M. This was done with much difficulty, owing to the darkness, and

thickness of the woods; the Regiment was finally collected in the cleared ground about 1 a.m., and the movement was continued to the left arriving on that flank about day-break of the —

May 12th. The Brigade was formed by Regiments in line and moved forward about a quarter of a mile to the enemy's works which were quickly overrun, many prisoners captured and several field pieces, some of which were worked by men of Regiment. Owing to the nature of the ground passed over, regimental formations were much broken and scattered after reaching enemy's works and much confusion was thereby caused, so that in an hour's time there were men of all Divisions of the Corps clustered behind the captured line. Considerable irregular firing was going on all this time in woods in front.

About 30 men were here killed and wounded. Lieutenant Milton absent since the order of moving to the attack. About 9 a.m. was ordered by General Barlow to throw out a skirmish line in woods to the left to protect that flank.

Remained here until 2 P.M. Wet and rainy. Men without rations, rejoined Brigade, took part in action at the "Angle" until dark, under General Eustis 6th Corps. Ammunition exhausted —

men much worn – 10 or 12 men killed and wounded – night passed here.

May 13th. This afternoon a movement was contemplated towards enemy's 2nd line, and in forming for the attack 10 or 12 men killed and wounded, when the movement was suspended. Night passed here.

May 14th – 17th. Movements of little importance – shifting to right and left, receiving rations, ammunition, &c. Lists of casualties, etc., etc. In the afternoon of the 16th, the Division with a section of the R. A. Battery and some cavalry, moved to the right and rear, to the relief of a Field Hospital in hands of enemy, which was successfully accomplished.

May 17th. Casualties among Officers since May 6th. Lieutenants Hibbard and Sturgis killed on the 10th. Lieutenant Milton absent without leave since 12th. Officers present – Curtis, Cattell, Fellows, Summerhayes, Holland, Magnitzky, Gilbreth, – 7. Say 250 men present after May 6th, and casualties since that time to May 18th about 60, leaving 190 men present for duty on the 18th.

About midnight (17th) moved to the right, and about 2 A.M. took position behind enemy's 1st

line (captured on 15th.) and on the immediate right of the "Angle".

May 18th. About 4 a.m. moved forward toward enemy's 2nd line; owing to the want of combined action, the absence of Brigade and Division commanders and the Staff Department, and the broken nature of the ground over which it was necessary to pass, the assault was without result of importance, save the usual list of casualties. Captains Curtis and Kelliher wounded, the latter severely; 15 or 20 men killed and wounded. Captain Patten took command.

"Deep Bottom", Va. August 14th 1864.

Colonel Macy and Lieutenant Colonel Curtis joined Regiment from absent wounded; the former took command of the Brigade.

Officers present with Regiment – Curtis, Patten, Mali, Magnitzky, Dudley (Captain from 15th), Chase; Lieutenant Moone, I think, was at this time present; Summerhayes I do not remember about.

On this day the Brigade charged the enemy's works. General Macy was injured by the falling of his horse. Captain Dudley slightly wounded. About 20 men killed and wounded.

August 16th. Captain Patten while in

command of skirmish line was severely wounded in leg.

August 20th. Recrossed the James River and moved to the left across the Petersburg front. Present for duty from 175 to 200 men.

August 23d. About 5 P.M. started toward Reams' Station, arriving about 8 P.M.

August 24th. Engaged in destroying railroad. Present – Curtis, Dudley, (Spencer, Rust, Post, Shea) C. The last four just returned from absent wounded.

August 25th. In the morning the Regiment was on picket; recalled about 5 P.M. and placed by Lieutenant Colonel Rugg, commanding Brigade, on the extreme left, and detached from the Brigade behind a deep railroad cut.

Troops of 1st Division in front but not in sight, being in 2nd line was ordered to keep my command covered by the rise of ground in front; was first aware of any disaster by seeing men of 1st Division hurrying to the rear across the railroad to the right. Before the Regiment could be extricated from its perilous position it was overlapped by the enemy on both flanks and all but about 25 men killed, wounded, or captured.

Verifying E. B. Robins

New York, Oct. 26, 1888.

Dear Robins,

What I remember of the Wadsworth affair at the Wilderness, is this.

We had been driven back to the Plank Road and changed our front, and told by General Webb in person, to hold the position we were then in at any cost. We had then thrown up logs and earth as a sort of breastwork, under very heavy fire but not much damage; there had been several lulls in the firing, and at about eleven o'clock if I remember rightly, during one of these lulls in the firing General Wadsworth came galloping up in a very wild and excited manner, and seeing us lying down behind the logs, called out, "What are you doing there, who commands here?" Macy (who had joined us an hour or two before, on his return from the North, but had not up to that time taken the command from Abbot) stepped forward and answered, "I do, Sir, and have been placed here by General Webb with orders to hold this position at any cost." Wadsworth then said very excitedly, "I command these troops and order you forward." Macy then said, "Very well, sir, but we are the 2nd Corps." At that, Wadsworth became still more excited,

throwing his arms in the air, and said something which I did not catch, but to which Macy answered, "Very well sir, we will go." Thereupon Wadsworth immediately galloped off and disappeared. Macy ordered the officers to the rear and centre, to where he had been standing, and told us what we were to do, adding, it is certain death. Great God! that man is out of his mind. Gentlemen, you must lead your companies or the men won't go. We returned to our companies, told them we were to charge the rebels, & that they must follow us. Macy then gave the order to charge, and leaping over the logs, followed closely by the men with a cheer, we made the charge; the fire we received was terrible, but we closed in on them, and a hand to hand fight ensued, the men using the butts of their muskets. (I was in command of the two left companies.) The rebels gave way a little, and just at that moment, seeing them coming in on our left and rear, I brought my companies around to meet them ordering the men to lay down as they fell into position. Abbot just at that moment came up to me saying for God's sake, Carry me down. The words were hardly out of his mouth before he fell; at the same moment the rebels closed in upon us, and I went down

with the rest, and those that were left were swept back to our line, which in turn, as you know, was broken to pieces. We took into that charge five hundred and thirty-three men. It did not last over fifteen minutes, and when the line reformed on the Brock road, we had only three or four officers, and one hundred and ten men. The Regiment lost no prisoners, but over four hundred were killed or wounded. Captain Curtis of my company, with, I think, Lieutenant ~~Hedgcock~~ Stuyis, had been detailed the night before for picket duty, and had not reported back to the Regiment, so that they were not in the slaughter. They had also twenty or twenty-five men with them. I have heard it stated that Gen. Wadsworth led us in the charge. No horse could go where he sent us; besides, he was at the time madly galloping down the line, and as we supposed looking for his corps. If my memory serves me right, he had nothing but an orderly with him. He fell later in the day, but he certainly was not in that charge. This is simply a hurried sketch without reference to my old notes concerning the affair, but are the main facts in the case. Had Wadsworth left us in our position our line would not have been broken, and the result of that day, as far as the

See P. 22

second corps was concerned, I believe would have been very different. The connection between the right of the 2d Corps and left of 5th Corps was not made up to the time I was wounded. We held the right of the 1st Brigade, which was the right of the 2d Division, which was the right of the Corps. How Wadsworth, who commanded a division of the 5th Corps, got to where we were, with none of his division or corps in sight, I have never learned, and I always have supposed he had lost his division, and was looking for it when he found us. We are told the men had not that confidence in their commanders which they had had previous to that time, which accounted for the disasters that befel the 2d Corps at the Wilderness. I do not believe such was the case, but rather, the men were never in better discipline or with better fighting qualifications than at that very time, and that the trouble was owing more to the mixed condition of the commanders. No battle was anticipated in the underbrush and saplings of the Wilderness, and when Lee struck us in the thick of it, Brigades and even Divisions found themselves more or less commanded by other than their own commanders; in other words, Generals of Brigades and Divisions commanded troops that did

not belong to them. Under such mixed conditions, the men should not receive the blame that they were in no wise responsible for. I believe the disorganization of the left was entirely owing to many of the Brigade and Division commanders.

Yours very truly,

(signed.) Henry W. Wali.

Vent. 2
E. S. R.

Dear John

I enclose Hall's letter about the charge on the 6th of May.

In a conversation with me three or four days after this letter of his was written he asked me to correct his letter by changing "Lieut. Sedgwick" to "Lieut. Sturgis." He said that he was very confident that Gen. Wadsworth did not lead the regiment or charge with it; or at any rate he did not see him there at all. He is very sure that Gen. Wadsworth rode off to our right as soon as he had given the order & without waiting to see it executed.

Encl. for E. S. R.

Yrs. very truly

(Signd.) Edward S. Robins.

59 Beacon St.

Dec. 3/88.

Visiting
E. B. Robbins

35 Court Street
Boston, Sept. 21, 1888.

My dear Robbins;

In regard to our conversation of a few days ago I must say that I do not remember more about that incident than this:— Gen. Macy, Lieut. Pease and myself, joined the regiment from recruiting service, at about 11.30 o'clock A.M. May 6, [1864] The regiment was then lying in line of battle in a little clearing near a pretty dense wood in front. Maj. Abbott who was then in command of the regiment first saw us and walked toward us, and, as we were speaking with him, a General Officer, who I was then told was Gen. Wadsworth, rode up to our group and gave orders See P. 38 as to a move of our regiment. I do not remember the words, but the gist of it was that we were to advance in connection with the left of the Ninth Corps which was then coming up and forming on our immediate right. We did advance, but only a very short distance (in my memory it seems not more than twenty yards), when we seemed to come right on to a very strong line of the enemy, as the fire which we drew was something remarkable.

I do not remember anything as to the death of Gen. Wadsworth or anything connected

with it. Perhaps Lieut. Benj. B. Rase, whose address is Nantucket, Mass., may remember more.

Very truly yours
(signed.) Gustave Maynitzky
Late Capt. 20th Mass. Vols.

Capt. Edward B. Robins,
72 Bedford Street,
Boston.

Verified E.B.R.

Record of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. P. Hallowell.
20th Mass. Infantry.

1st. Lieut. June 10. 1861, Co. H, Capt. J. C. Putnam, 20th Mass., Col. Wm. R. Lee, and joined the Regt. about that time at Readville, Mass.

Captain. November 26th. 1861, Co. D. 20th Mass.

Lt. Colonel. April 17th. 1863, 54th Mass., Col. Robert G. Shaw.

Colonel. May 30th. 1863, 55th Regt. Mass. Vols.

Resignation and Discharge. Resigned in consequence of health impaired by wound received at Antietam, and honorably discharged Nov. 2nd, 1863.

Ball's Bluff.

Was present.

1. Rank-1st Lieutenant.
2. Attached to Co. H.
3. Capt. John C. Putnam.
10. The Regiment maintained its discipline and organization throughout. Just before dusk the order was given for each one to care for himself, which was done without excitement, confusion or dismay. In detachments or groups the Regiment slowly descended to the base of the Bluff where each officer with varying success exercised his ingenuity in saving him-

self and others. The men were quiet and resolute, and there were not wanting on their part instances of heroic devotion. John Leonard, an old Crimean soldier, and then private in my company, rolled a large log into the river, and very earnestly entreated permission to float me across on it to Harrison's Island.

Yorktown.

The notable Regimental incidents were the reconnoitring of a fort, and the loss of Capt. Bartlett's leg while he was on picket duty.

Fair Oaks.

Was present.

1. Rank - Captain.
2. Attached to Co. D.
10. After darkness had caused this action to cease a drizzling rain set in. Col. Lee called for the rubber blankets of the men in order to cover the wounded rebels lying around. So far as my observation extended every blanket was given up.

Savage's Station.

Was present.

1. Rank - Captain.
2. Attached to Co. C.

Glendale.

1. Rank Captain.
2. Attached to Co. C.
7. Two scratches from buck-shot in left side, not worth recording as I have often been more seriously hurt by a pin.

Malvern Hill.

In this engagement the 20th, though exposed to some artillery fire, which however happened to do no execution among our own men, did not exchange shots with the Rebels.

Antietam.

1. Rank - Captain.
2. Attached to Co D.
7. Gun-shot wound left arm; causing Ep-section. Arm shortened ¾ inch. Was hit in about twenty minutes, perhaps thirty, after getting under fire. Retired to a little farm-house near by, where also came friend Holmes with unpleasant sensations about the back of his neck.
Farm-house, now full of wounded officers and men, was within the Rebel lines some thirty minutes.

Dear John—

Please don't return this "disapproved". I can't trust my memory for the many unanswered questions, and I have no means of refreshing it beyond the Records at the State House.

I did lent to you, I believe, my sister's scrap-book and some boyish letters of mine wholly unsuitable (the latter) I assure you.

Yrs. truly.

(Signed) Ben—

To

John C. Ropes, Esq.,

4 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

P.S. At Pulaski, and subsequently, there were some disgusting "orders" about the then "Contraband" question which might be made to publish if they could be got hold of.

Verified E. B. Robins

Minor additions to original were copied into answers to questions by J. B. Robins

Record of Gustave Mugnitz, Esq.
late Captain 20th Mass. Vols.

1. March 21st, 1864, as 1st Lieut. 20th Mass. Vols.
2. Enlisted April 21st, 1861, as Sergeant of Co. "C", and joined the regiment with that Co. at Camp Massasoit, near Readville, Mass., July 10th, 1861.
3. Was present at the battle of Ball's Bluff, as Sergeant of Co. "C", which Co. was officered at the time by Captain F. Graber, and 2nd Lieutenant R. Wesselhoeft.
4. About 50 men.
5. Colonel Lee; Major Revere; Surgeon Hayward; Adjutant Peirson; Captains, Tremlett, Graber, Browningshield, Schmitt, Putnam, Bartlett, and Babo; 1st Lieutenants, Macy, N. P. Hallowell, Holmes, Perry, Lowell; 2nd Lieutenants, Whittier, Wesselhoeft, Messer, Putnam, William F. Milton, Sturgis, and Abbott.
6. Can not remember.
7. Was wounded by a shot through the left leg, shortly before our line was driven the first time to the edge of the Bluff. Escaped to the other side of the river, in the last boat that went across.

8. 1 officer and 1 man killed; 1 officer and 2 men wounded; and 18 men taken prisoner.
9. I am not remember.
10. I am none to state.

Battle of Fair Oaks.

1. Sergeant.
2. Co. "C."
3. Captain Archer, 1st Lieutenant C. L. Tilden, and 2nd Lieutenant A. Müller.
4. About 50 men.
5. Colonel Lee, Lt. Colonel Tilney, Captains Cabot and Macy.
6. About 600 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. 2 men wounded.
9. 3 men killed and 21 wounded.
10. During the night after the battle two companies of the regiment (one of them Co. "C.") were ordered to occupy a piece of woods in front of the line of battle, and the next day, while the battle was going on, on our left, a party of about 50 horsemen appeared in front of the woods, and in the distance appearing rather large, and we sent to the line of battle that I told

cavalry was approaching. Our regiment immediately formed square, while the other regiments vainly endeavored to do the same, and might have been cut to pieces, had it really been a cavalry attack; as it was, when the party came close to our picket line they received a well-directed fire which scattered them in all directions.

As the men had to leave their knapsacks, tents, and other baggage at the camp near the Spicer House before crossing the Chickahominy, they suffered considerably during the next eight days, as it rained most of the time, and no fires were permitted during the nights for fear of attracting the enemy's attention, who were in close proximity. Our supply teams not being able to cross the river until several days after the battle, the men, for the first time in their military experience, overcame their repugnance and feasted upon bread taken from dead Rebels' haversacks, who were in general well supplied. The men never will forget the joyful sound of the whistle of the locomotive which brought the first supply train close to our camp.

Battle of Savage's Station.

1. Sergeant.
2. Co. "C."
3. Captain Dreher.
4. About 50 men.
5. Colonel Lee and Lt. Colonel Palfrey.
6. About 600 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. One man wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. While laying in line of battle, waiting for an attack from the enemy, a terrible yell broke out in our rear, from a piece of woods, which sounded so much like the regular Rebel yell, that we gave ourselves up for lost, thinking the Rebels must have got in our rear. The men faced about without waiting for a command, and got ready to give the enemy a warm welcome. Our anxiety gave place to astonishment when out of the woods broke General Meagher carrying the green flag, and followed by his Irish Brigade yelling like the fiends; they charged right by us, and seemed rather glad to find the enemy still farther off.

Battle of Nelson's Farm.

1. Sergeant.
2. Co. "C".
3. Captain Dreher.
4. About 50 men.
5. Colonel Lee, Lt. Colonel Palfrey, Captain Hallowell, Captain Cabot, Lieutenants Lowell, Müller, Abbott, and Patten, & Ropes.
6. About 600 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. I remember only 1 man killed and 2 wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. In our first charge we re-captured a battery of Parrott guns, taken by the Rebels in the first part of the battle, but had to abandon them again, when the Rebels attacked our left flank.

Battle of Malvern Hill.

1. Sergeant.
2. Co. "C".
3. Captain Dreher.
4. About 30 men.
5. Do not remember.
6. About 400 men.
7. Not wounded.

8. None.
9. Do not remember.
10. Do not remember any.

Battle of Antietam.

1. Sergeant.
2. Co. "G."
3. Captain Holmes and Lieutenant Wilkins.
4. About 35 men.
5. Do not remember.
6. About 400 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. 1 killed and 3 wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. Do not remember any.

Battle of Fredericksburg.

1. 1st. Sergeant.
2. Co. "G."
3. Lieutenant Wilkins.
4. About 30 men.
5. Major Macy; Captains Decker, Cabot, Shepard, Abbott; Lieutenants Alley, Peckwith, Curtis, and McKay. Sergs. Mason, Patten.
6. Do not remember.

7. Not wounded.
8. 1 man killed and 12 wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. After the attack on the enemy's works on the second day, the regiment occupied a position behind some rising ground which protected us from the fire in front but not in the flank, which fact the enemy soon discovered and planted one piece of artillery on our right which enfiladed the whole line. The men had to lay flat on the ground, and the shell would pass within a few feet over them. But at every shot the range got shorter, and shorter, until the last shot struck within a few feet from the left of the line, when at last our artillery succeeded in silencing that gun. Very few men will forget the anxiety of those moments, when nothing could be done but lie there and watch the loading of that gun, the shot of which might strike him the next moment, should they have depressed their piece a little more.

Battle of Fredericksburg Heights.

1. 1st Sergeant.
2. Co. "G."

3. Captain Holmes, and later in the day Lieutenant Paine who had joined the regiment that day.
4. About 25 men.
5. Major Macy, Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Curtis.
6. Do not remember.
7. Not wounded.
8. 3 men wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. At the beginning of the action, a shell struck right in the ranks of Co. "F" and exploded, but strange to say only wounded Captain Holmes and 3 men.

Battle of Gettysburg.

1. 1st Sergeant.
2. Co. "F"
3. Lieutenant Cowgill.
4. About 20 men.
5. Colonel Revere, Lt. Colonel Macy, Major Abbott, Captains Mason and Patten, Lieutenants Hopes, Paine, Walker, Kelliher, Tibbard, and Summerhayes.
6. Do not remember.
7. Was wounded by a shot through the left foot while on the skirmish line, about noon of the 2nd, when the Rebels made their first charge.

Was captured by the Rebels, but left where I laid, crawled into the house during the night, and at night managed to crawl to our lines.

8. Do not remember.

9. Do not remember.

10. Of the two companies on the skirmish line, only three men returned that day to the regiment, as about one-half were killed and wounded, and the rest were driven by the rebels so far to the left, that during the battle of the next day they had to stay with other regiments and fight there.

The Wilderness.

1. 1st Lieutenant.

2. Do not remember, as I joined the regiment only five minutes before beginning of the battle, but believe it was Co. "G;" on 6th May 1864.

3. None.

4. About 50 men.

5. Do not remember.

6. About 500 men.

7. Not wounded.

8. Do not remember.

9. Do not remember.

Sup. p. 23

10. While the regiment was standing in line of battle, (before the action) and heavy firing was going on on our left, General Wadsworth rode up to Colonel Macy and asked him "why he did not engage the enemy;" Colonel Macy replied that there was no enemy to engage at present, upon which General Wadsworth ordered Colonel Macy to advance his regiment and find the enemy. Colonel Macy then said that he was then acting under the orders of his Brigade Commander, General Webb, and did not know if he could obey the orders of anybody else; to which General Wadsworth replied that he was in command of that line of battle and would take the responsibility of Colonel Macy's advance. Colonel Macy then crossed the road and then ordered the advance, but we did not get farther than about fifty yards, when we received a murderous fire from the enemy who was in such a strong position that it was impossible for our regiment alone to dislodge him. We stood the fire for nearly half an hour, when, finding it impossible to do any good there, and nearly one-third of our men being killed or wounded, the regiment fell back in good order to its former position on the other side of the road, in

This about 10 or 10.30 A.M. to Macy's only

Before 10 acc. to Mary.

the regular line of battle. Here it stood its ground for several hours, under a heavy fire, until the line on our right and left gave way, and in order to save capture, had to fall back, which was done in very good order.

Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10th.

1. 1st Lieutenant.
2. Do not remember, as I changed Company most every day, owing to casualties.
3. None.
4. About 40 men.
5. Captains Curtis, Patten; Lieutenants Kelliher, Sturgis, Summerhayes, and Hibbard
6. About 400 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. 1 killed and 2 wounded.
9. Do not remember.
10. Do not remember any.

Battle of May 12th.

1. 1st Lieutenant.
2. Co. "G" or "K".
3. None.
4. Do not remember.
5. Captains Curtis, Patten, Summerhayes; Lieutenants Kelliher and S. S. Clifton.

Webb had Brigade.

6. Do not remember.
7. Not wounded.
8. Do not remember.
9. Do not remember.
10. Don't remember any.

Battle of May 18th.

1. 1st. Lieutenant.
2. Cos. "G" and "E."
3. None.
4. Do not remember.
5. Captains Curtis and Patten; Lieutenants Kelliher, Summerhayes.
6. Do not remember.
7. Not wounded.
8. Do not remember.
9. Do not remember.
10. Don't remember any.

Webb wounded here.

Battle of North Anna.

1. 1st. Lieutenant.
2. Cos. "G," "K," "D," and "A."
3. None.
4. Don't remember.
5. Captains Patten and Summerhayes.
6. Don't remember.

7. Not wounded.
8. 1 killed and 4 wounded.
9. Don't remember.
10. The hottest part of this battle was fought during a strong thunder storm, and the lightning struck a tree not more than twenty yards from where some men of the regiment were posted.

Battle of Coal Harbor.

1. 1st. Lieutenant.
2. Cos. "B" and "C."
3. None.
4. About 90 men in both.
5. Captains Patten and Summerhayes, Lieutenant Holland.
6. About 250 men.
7. Not wounded.
8. 1 man killed, and 8 wounded.
9. Don't remember.
10. At this place the afterwards famous digging qualities of our regiment were brought in requisition for the first time. The regiment failed to carry the enemy's works, and halted about fifty yards in front of them. As we were ordered to hold our position, and it being impossible

to stay in sight of the enemy without being shot, the men dug themselves into the ground as fast as they ever could. During the night following a detail of 50 men, under my command, were sent about twenty yards more to the front to throw up breast-works, which work was completed by daylight, although several times interrupted by the fire of the enemy. This detail had to remain all next day in its isolated position, as communication with the rear was impossible, and the next night was joined by the rest of the regiment, which had to remain in their position until the 12th. During this time the men had to suffer severely from rain and cold, as no fires were permitted, and any exercise was out of the question, for no man could rise from the ground in the day-time without being shot, and at night it was nearly as dangerous, as the firing was kept up incessantly. To this add the stench of the dead bodies lying within a few yards from us, and it will give a good picture of misery. On the 7th we had a cessation of hostilities for an hour, and a detail from our regiment had to bury those bodies. During this hour our men made arrangements with the rebels to cease firing from the front

lines, which arrangement was kept until next day at noon, when orders came from the commanding General to open fire immediately, which order had to be obeyed, and certainly drew again the fire from the rebels upon us.

McKean had the Brigade.

Petersburg, June 16, 17, and 18.

1. 1st. Lieutenant.
2. Cos. "B." and "C." As many Cos. as officers, practically.
3. None.
4. About 70 men.
5. Captains Patten and Summerhayes.
6. Don't remember. About 250 or more.
7. Not wounded. Crossed James on Steamer from Windmill Point at 4 P.M., on 14th, marched four miles, halted, and got there at 12 midnight of 15th.
8. Don't remember.
9. Don't remember. Nothing on 16th and 17th.
10. At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, the regiment advanced to within twenty yards of the enemy's works, using the greatest caution not to attract the attention of the rebels. Here we occupied some rifle pits thrown up by our pickets during the night. At five o'clock A.M.

Recollect 2nd Division only left at 11 A.M. on 15th.

the signal gun was fired, and we immediately jumped out of the pits, according to orders, and charged the enemy's works, but which to our astonishment we found evacuated. We advanced through the woods for about one quarter of a mile, and coming to an open field, crossed parallel to our line by a sunken road, (Petersburg Pike,) were received by a regular hail-storm of bullets and shells from a rebel work, immediately in our front and about one hundred and fifty yards distant. The sunken road gave us a temporary shelter, and we were ordered to re-form our lines, which from advancing through the woods had become somewhat broken, while the 1st. Mass. Heavy Artillery (formerly 14th Infantry) advanced beyond us on a charge. This regiment advanced in gallant style, but could not get very far, as the men were actually mowed down, and had to fall back to the road. Our regiment was then ordered to advance; we did so, and had passed half the distance, when it was found impossible to get any farther without support; but instead of retreating we immediately dug ourselves into the ground, threw up rifle-pits, and held that position. The field, I believe, was formerly used as a race-course. At this place

What I remember Brigade Commander.

several men were affected with swelling of the face, and one even with temporary blindness, from lying under a tree which stood right in the rifle-pit, and from the leaves of which something like a fine rain or dew continually kept dropping. The men had to be sent to the hospital, but were in a few days returned again for duty, and cured. On the evening of the 20th, we were relieved from this position, and on the next day marched about six miles to the left, deployed the whole regiment in skirmish line, and attacked the enemy. We advanced to within one hundred yards of the enemy's works, and there under a very heavy fire again intrenched ourselves. In this fight we lost 6 men killed, and about 14 wounded. Among the killed was Sergeant Burke, a very efficient, non-commissioned officer, and at that time Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Our position here was in an open field, our left resting on a piece of woods which was occupied by the rest of our Brigade, consisting of the 15th and 19th Mass., the 42nd, 59th, and 82nd New York regiments, which regiments were during the next day, 22nd, flanked, and captured almost entirely by the rebels. We just had time to

change our position, by throwing the left wing of the regiment back, when the rebels attacked, but finding us prepared for their reception, they retreated, and thereby the rest of the Division was saved from capture.

We remained here until the 24th, on which day we lost 4 men killed and ~ wounded, mostly from shells, thrown at our position by the rebels. On the 26th, the remnants of the 15th and 19th Mass. regiments, about 100 strong, were assigned to our regiment.

During the preceding action, where not otherwise stated, Captain Patten commanded the regiment, Captain Summerhayes the right wing, and myself the left, being the only officers with the regiment at the time. On the 25th Captain Spencer joined the regiment, Lieutenant Sedgwick July 3rd, and Lieutenant Pease July 9th. From June 25th to July 18th, nothing was done but continued marching and counter-marching, building works, and picket duty.

On the 18th of July I left the regiment with 21 men, whose time had expired, for Boston, and returned to the field September 11th, where I found about 80 men of our regiment assigned to

the 19th Mass. I immediately assumed command of these men, and separated them from the 19th. We were then laying in camp near the rear line, and remained here until the 24th, when we occupied Fort Hell, on the 25th Fort Stedman, and on the 26th Battery No. 11, where we remained until October 1st, when we marched to Fort Rice which we occupied until the 24th, when we changed to Fort Bross on the rear line.

On the afternoon of the 26th we struck camp, and marched with our corps to the extreme left and rear of our line, where we halted for the night. At 4 A.M. the next day we resumed the march, and at daybreak came in sight of the enemy's works, out of which they were driven at the first charge. From here an advance was ordered in line of battle, but owing to the thickness of the woods could proceed but slowly, when Gen. Hancock ordered this regiment to follow him; we proceeded in advance of the line on a road leading through the woods. After marching about two miles, we came to an open field, crossed by Hatcher's Run, on the other side of which the enemy was found forming line of battle. Gen. Hancock immediately ordered the

20th to deploy as skirmishers and attack the enemy. This was done, the men advancing in fine style under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from both flanks and front. Not connecting with any troops on either flank, we were compelled to halt within about fifty yards of the stream, and wait for the rest of the brigade to come up, who did so in about an hour; we formed on their left, crossed the run, and drove the enemy from its position. In this engagement we lost 1 man killed and 6 wounded. The same night we marched back to our old position at Fort Ross.

On the 31st we again occupied Battery No. 11, where private Ackerman had both his legs taken off by a mortar-shell on November 6th, from which cause he died the same day.

Captain Holmes, having arrived, assumed command of the regiment November 5th, but receiving his discharge on the 9th, Captain Magnitzky was again left alone with the regiment, but not for long. On the next day Lieutenant Robbins reported for duty and was appointed Adjutant. On the 16th Captain Mali arrived and assumed command, but was again relieved by Captain Fellows, who arrived on the 25th. On the 30th

Inspected Nov. 11
E.B. Robins

of November we were relieved by the 29th Mass. Vols., and marched to the extreme left of our line, where we went into winter quarters. The time now was spent in the regular routine of camp duty. On the 12th of January, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Curtis arrived at the camp and assumed command of the regiment.

The action near Hatcher's Run, on February 5th, and at which I was present, is described in the report of the Adjutant General of Mass., for 1865, and I have no more details to offer.

Battle of Petersburg, April 2nd.

1. Captain.
2. Cos. "B," and "C."
3. None.
4. About 40 men.
5. Lieut. Colonel Curtis, Major Kelliher, Captain Mali, Lieutenants Chase, Moore, Leach, and Packwood.
6. Do not remember.
7. Not wounded.
8. None.
9. Do not remember.
10. Do not remember any.

VI. Not wounded or captured on any other occasion.

VII. I remember the names of but few.

The Brigade was commanded first by General Lander; then by General Dana, Colonel Tull of the 7th Mich. Vols., General Webb, Colonel Carroll, General Pierce, Colonel Rugg of the 59th N.Y. Vols., General Egan, Colonel F. E. Pierce, General West, Colonel Olmsted of the 59th N.Y. Vols.

The Division was first commanded by General Stone, then by Generals Sedgwick, Howard, Gibbon, from May 1863 to January 14th, 1865, General Webb, General Hayes, who was relieved by General Barlow April 5th 1865, and who retained command until the end.

The Corps was commanded first by General Sumner, then by Generals Couch, Hancock and Humphreys.

VIII. Brevet 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Gettysburg, to date March 7th, 1867.

Brevet Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Petersburg, to date March 7th, 1867.

(Signed) G. Magnitzky,
Bvt. Captain U. S. A.

Verified E. B. Robins

Record of W. F. Messer,
late Captain 20th Mass. Vols.

San Francisco,
Jan'y 15th, 1871.

J. C. Ropes, Esq.

Dear Sir,

The following are the answers to your printed circular.

1st. July 10th, 1861.
2nd. June 25th 1861.
3rd. Yes.

1. 2nd Lieutenant.
2. Co. "D."
3. Captain Crowninshield and Lieutenant Perry.
4. Fifty-six (56) in all.
5. Colonel Lee, Major Revere, Adjutant Pierson, Dr. Revere, Captains Tremlett, Dreher, Crowninshield, Babo, Putnam, Bartlett, Lieutenants Holmes, Whittier, Wesselhoeft, Perry, Messer, Lowell, Putnam, Sturgis, Hallowell, Macy, Abbott. I cannot remember any more.
6. Seven companies engaged.
7. No.
8. I think 36 in all.

9. I have no idea how many.

10. Cannot remember any.

In December, 1861, I received leave of absence and on my return found that Co. "D" had been detailed on Balloon duty at Edwards Ferry, under the command of Lieutenant Kelly, received orders to relieve Lieutenant Kelly. About the first of March, 1862, Balloon guard was ordered to regiment. Served with the regiment till after the battle of West Point; was then ordered with 40 men to take charge of Balloon. After staying in camp a few days at West Point, received orders to join the advance under General Stoneman, which consisted of two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two flying batteries. After reaching Mechanicsville, I encamped with my command and we did not leave till we were obliged to. At the battle of Mechanicsville my command were not engaged but were under fire. When the troops fell back, Co. "D" saved the Balloon although we worked under great difficulty, the professional man being absent. Lost two men, one killed and one prisoner.

Next day sent men with balloon, under charge of Sergeant Willard, to General Head-Quarters at Savage's Station, and I remained and witnessed the battle of Gaines' Mills. Was also present at the

battle of Charles City Cross Roads.

While the battle of Malvern Hill was in progress, was at General Head-Quarters. About four P.M., Lieutenants Abbott and Pullen came to the head-quarters **both** wounded. I took carriage, put them in and started with them for Harrison's Landing. After losing our way quite a number of times **during** the night and having a very muddy journey, we arrived the next morning at Harrison's Landing. Was ordered to regiment with my company while we were at Harrison's Landing. When the army evacuated Harrison's Landing, I was sent to Fortress Monroe via steamer (as I was sick with fever). After remaining in the Chesapeake Hospital until I was fit for duty, was ordered to report to Major General Banks, Department of Washington. Was immediately detailed by the General as Acting Assistant Quarter Master at the Camp of Recruits, which numbered about 5,000 men. <u>This position I did not seek, and used my most earnest endeavors,</u> as also did two U. S. Infantry officers, to be <u>relieved and forwarded to our regiments.</u> Our petition was returned to us with the following endorsement:—

The Department are in need of good officers at this particular time, therefore this petition

is not granted. December 20th, 1862. I was appointed Acting Asst. Adjt. General to the commander of the camps near Alexandria, Va. July, 1863. was ordered to take command of the "Union Battalion", 650 men who were then doing picket duty above Chain Bridge on the Virginia side; commanded this battalion till it was disbanded. I then returned to my old position as A. A. A. General, in which I remained until I received my honorable discharge from the service. September 9th, 1863.

Served about three months after this date as I had received no official notice of my discharge. Was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. March 27th. 1862.

Hoping that your history of the glorious old Regiment will bind the few remaining officers in the holy bonds of brotherhood, and perpetuate the names of its dead heroes to time immemorial, —

Respectfully Yours.

(Signed) W. S. Messer.

Verified E. B. Robins

Record of James H. Spencer, late Captain 20th Mass. Vols.

Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory,
July 27th, 1870.

Mr. Edward B. Robins,
No. 51 Franklin Street,
Boston, Mass.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report in reply to your communication of the 2nd of March, 1870; in said communication you request that certain questions may be answered, pertaining to the services of the 20th Mass. and its officers during the late civil war.

It affords me great pleasure to be of the slightest assistance, in any manner whatever, in the compilation of the history of the 20th.

Questions that I have omitted to answer were omitted for obvious reasons. I was an enlisted man during the first two years of my services in the 20th. There are many officers of the regiment who had access to the regimental books, records, &c., who are much better qualified than I am to give the information desired.

Date of my first commission in the 20th Mass. V.V. Inf., 23rd of November, 1862, as a 1st Lieutenant. Joined the regiment on the 26th day of August, 1861, as a private in Company "F."

"F" company was not actually engaged in the battle of Ball's Bluff; was ordered to reenforce that portion of the regiment that was engaged in the battle, but did not get farther than Harrison's Island. Officers present with company, – 1st Lieut. C. F. Cabot (in command of Co.) 2nd Lieut. — Day.

The 20th broke camp on the 25th of February, 1862, marched to Berryville in Va., from there back to Bolivar Heights, Va., remained there one week. Ordered to Washington — camped in Washington three days; ordered to the peninsula. Left Washington on the 28th of March, 1862, landed at Hampton Roads on the 2nd of April, 1862, — marched from Hampton on the 4th of April, to the front, – Yorktown, — made a reconnoissance in front of Yorktown, was shelled by a one gun battery, which the enemy called at that time "A Masked Battery."

The regiment done their allotted portion of fatigue in front of Yorktown, building earthworks, corduroy roads, &c. Marched into Yorktown on the 5th of May, 1862, – remained in Yorktown one day, –

embarked in a transport on the evening of the 5th, — sailed to West Point, Va., — disembarked as the fight commenced at that place. The regiment was not engaged.

The entire regiment was engaged at the battle of Fair Oaks, 31st of May, 1862. I am not positive, but think all the officers of the regiment were present in that battle. The loss of the regiment was very slight; two men killed, seventeen wounded; one mortally. Sunday, the 1st of June, a severe fight took place on our left — the 20th was not engaged. The 20th was on picket duty on the battle ground for eleven consecutive days, one-half of the regiment acting as a reserve for the other half. The men were not allowed to take off their equipments during the entire time. The stench from the graves of the hurriedly buried dead, from their shallow beds, was almost unendurable, as we were obliged to lie down near their graves on alternate nights for ten nights. Sharpshooters were active here, on both sides. The 20th lost several of its best men, while on picket at this point, by the enemy's sharpshooters. The regiment was (on the 13th of June) sent a short distance from the front to the rear. Many of the men were sick, most of them with the scurvy;

sameness of food, and want of a sufficient quantity, were the chief causes; also, the want of clean clothes, as we had been obliged to wear the same clothes for two weeks through sunshine and rain, principally rain. Dr. Hayward soon remedied the evil (the scurvy) however; we were obliged to take a dose of grated raw potato and vinegar every morning at sick call. We did not have an "Oliver" in the whole regiment — not one was ever known to ask for more.

Saturday, June 28th, 1862, the regiment was ordered to work on the intrenchments before Richmond, worked a short time, were then ordered to take arms, — all fatigue parties carried their arms and ammunition with them at that time — and marched into a piece of woods in the rear of the earthworks and in supporting distance of the line in our front.

All anticipated a severe battle, as a heavy and thunderous cannonade was going on on our right, — Gaines' Mills. The rank and file of the regiment mistrusted that all was not right as they noticed a marked depression in the spirits of their officers; but little dreamed the cause was as desperate as we learned it was the next morning, Sunday, June 29th. We were then ordered from the woods where we had been in camp; our surprise

was almost stunning in its effects as we marched by our deserted works; where the day previous all had been life and activity, there was left no sign except the bare earthworks. Heavy ordnance of all kinds had suddenly disappeared, and that without our knowledge, though we were not more than two hundred yards from the works from which they were taken. The sad truth was at last told us as we marched back to our old camp ground, struck our shelter tents and commenced to destroy ordnance, quarter-master's stores, and commissary stores. The Rebels, seeing our bonfire of hard bread and boxes, were soon on to us. Our brigade, (Dana's I should say,) however, gave them a severe check at Peach Orchard about 9 A.M. The 20th did not lose any men in this engagement; the 71st Penn. regiment, a short distance on our right, lost heavily; the 20th were sheltered by a dense piece of woods.

We then marched to Savage's Station, about four miles distance; we were not molested by the enemy en route. The day was intensely hot, the heat was intolerable; many of our men (I mean in different regiments) were sun-struck, particularly on the plain on the left of the railroad at Savage's Station. The 20th supported Battery E, of the 5th

Artillery, at this place; the enemy showed themselves in force about 4 P.M.; about 5 P.M., Cana's brigade made a charge on the enemy; we found very few of the enemy in our front, they having fell back on our approach leaving only their dead and wounded in our possession.

The regiment remained here with the balance of the brigade until about 8 P.M., then fell back to White Oak Swamp, distance about sixteen miles; crossed White Oak Swamp as the sky grew red in the east, having marched all night; after resting nearly two hours we moved down the road in the direction of Nelson's Farm.

Cana's brigade, to which the 20th was attached, appeared to be one of the flying brigades, as shortly after it had left White Oak Swamp a brisk firing took place at that point and it was ordered back, the double quick. The brigade was not required, however, and the regiment moved down the road in the direction of Charles City cross roads.

About 4 P.M. (30th of June) we were ordered into the fight at Glendale; advanced through an open field in line of battle, the 20th on the right of the line, the 7th Mich. on our left, the 19th Mass. and some other regiments in our rear. Lieut. Lowell was

mortally wounded in this place, Major Howe, of the 19th Mass., killed. I was ordered to the rear to prevent the 19th from fringing into our line. Major Howe received the message sent him, and was killed almost instantly afterwards. We then advanced through the open field and through a dense piece of woods; I should have said that three sergeants of Company K, were killed by shells in the open field before we reached the woods; one of the shells was said to have passed through the blue field of our regimental colors - the national colors. After passing through the woods, we came up in rear of one of the regiments of the Penn. Reserves, McCall's division; they were fighting in a most gallant and desperate manner. Colonel Palfrey picked up one of the Rebel flags they had captured, waved it about his head, then threw it down under foot. The dead and wounded were lying about this portion of the field in great numbers, the grey and the blue lying side by side; the fight had been a desperate one - over four 20-pounder Parrott guns that belonged to our forces. Two of the officers were lying dead by the side of their guns, also several of the men who belonged to the battery. The artillery horses were killed, or so badly wounded that the guns could not be taken from the field. The firing was very brisk as we re-formed

line in rear of the 7th Regiment of Penn. Reserves (the men gave the number of their regiment as they fell back to the rear) and in front of the abandoned guns; we were hotly engaged for a short time, but were finally obliged to fall back to the cover of the woods some hundred yards in our rear. The 20th held the ground as long as it was tenable; the 7th Mich. on our left had melted entirely away before the 20th got the order to march in retreat; on arriving in the woods we were halted, faced about, and kept up a brisk fire until relieved. How many men were lost in this fight, I have no means of knowing. Lieutenant Abbott was wounded in the arm, Lieutenant Patten in the leg, Colonel Lee received an injury, Lieutenant Lowell mortally wounded, the loss of the regiment was severe; Company F lost but two men wounded.

We went into camp near the battle field and slept until 2 A.M., were then ordered to fall in and marched to Malvern Hill. At the battle of Malvern Hill the 20th was acting as reserve in this engagement, although within range. I do not think we had any casualties.

On the 2nd of July we arrived at Harrison's Landing after a hard day's march through mud nearly knee deep and a drenching storm, foot-sore,

hungry, and covered with mud and glory. The 20th remained in camp near Harrison's Landing nearly three weeks, doing their allotted share of picketing and work upon the line of earthworks that were thrown up at that place. We were sent out upon one reconnoissance as far as Malvern Hill, but did not meet the enemy; returned to our camp and marched from Harrison's Landing about the 17th of August for Newport News; the march to Newport News was very severe upon officers and men, it was oppressively hot and the roads very dusty.

Dana's brigade, consisting at that time of the 19th and 20th Mass., 42nd and 59th N. Y., and the 7th Mich., were embarked for Alexandria. I do not remember the date of our arrival at Alexandria, marched to Cloud's Mills a short distance from the town and remained in camp twenty-four hours. Here the brigade was detached, I understood, from the division (Sedgwick's) to prevent the enemy from making an attack near Chain Bridge, went into camp near Vennallytown, Md., about 9 P.M., broke camp at 1½ A.M. en route for Centreville, marched as far as Chantilly; the brigade not in the fight but present during the fight and in easy striking

distance. On the retreat Dana's brigade formed a portion of the rear guard. Orders for Maryland! Arrived at or near Rockville. McClellan in command! A new feeling pervaded the entire army - we pressed the enemy close through Frederick City - enemy made a stand at South Mountain; the 20th close enough to get into the fight but was not engaged. 16th of September marched through Keedysville and went into camp near Antietam creek. The brigade was camped on the 16th on a hill side and under cover from the enemy's fire; though they (the enemy) threw shot and shell over our heads we had no casualties.

On the morning of the 17th under arms before daylight. Dana's brigade across Antietam Creek about 8 A.M.; Banks' division opened the fight in our front - Sumner's corps sent in to relieve Banks - Sedgwick's division on the extreme right of the line, Dana's brigade in the second line and on the extreme right. We opened fire about 9 A.M.; the enemy had fallen back about two miles, or rather been driven back as the number of the dead and wounded of both sides would indicate. We had advanced so far beyond the left of the line that the enemy outflanked and rolled our line up like an enormous wave. The colors of the 20th went down four times in almost as many

minutes from the shots of the enemy, as they (the enemy) were close upon us, not more than fifty yards; out of five men who picked up the colors that day, four were wounded, one ball cut the flag-staff. The 20th melted away like frost in the sunshine. Four men of Company F, and myself put ourselves on the right of a New York regiment (the 20th had left a good portion of her men and officers on the field, and the remainder was broken up and scattered) and commenced firing again; a shell exploded and one piece struck me giving me quite a severe wound; our line fell back again and left me on the ground between two fires; two men of Company F, at the risk of their own lives, went out, picked me up and carried me a short distance to the rear; so long a time has elapsed since the battle of Antietam, that many of the particulars of the engagement have been forgotten by me. Captain Cabot I remember very distinctly as being as cool and collected in the engagement as though he were on parade. The casualties in Company F, if I remember correctly, were thirteen men wounded, three killed; several officers were wounded, viz: Col. Palfrey, grape shot in the shoulder; Capt. Hallowell, gun shot in the arm; Capt. Holmes, I do not now remember where he was wounded; Lieut. Patten in the

ing. I forgot to mention that the regiment received over one hundred recruits at Cloud's Mills in Virginia.

I joined the regiment again near Bristoe Station, Va., October 1863. On the march from Bristoe Station to Warrenton, my wound broke out again — was sent to the rear; joined again at Brandy Station, the 22nd of November, appointed Adjutant of the regiment; acted as such during the Mine Run skirmish. The regiment lost but two men, slightly wounded, but captured several prisoners; the day following the skirmish the line was formed for a great and desperate battle, the 20th in the second line. The knapsacks were piled up, and in the dim grey light of the morning, the men of each company formed a circle about their company officers, and were told what they were expected to do in the coming fight. Our men were only anxious that they should not be kept in suspense, — anything were better than that. I overheard one of our men ask another if he had got his baggage checked, meaning a slip of paper in his pocket with his name on it. Eight o'clock passed and no signal gun; shortly afterward orders came that we were not to have a fight. The following night we built large fires, abandoned our position and marched back to our old camping ground; went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

Joined the regiment again on the 23rd of June, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Major Patten in command. Captain Summerhayes, Lieutenant Magnitzky and Lieutenant Pease present for duty with regiment. Lieutenant Sedgwick joined about the 12th of July; the 20th performed their allotted part in working on the earthworks in front of Petersburg. The 2nd Corps (of which the 20th formed a part) was ordered to proceed to Deep Bottom on the 27th of July. Skirmished with the enemy at that place all the next day, the 28th, several men wounded. Two 20-pound Parrotts taken from the enemy a short distance from our right; the 20th worked all night on intrenchments.

On the 29th changed direction to the right and received orders to deploy and develop the enemy. The 20th deployed, passed through the established line of skirmishers of our forces, marched three-fourths of a mile to the front, drove the enemy out of their intrenchments, in our immediate front; we had none of our own troops on our right or left, and were more than a mile from any assistance. The enemy, perceiving our defenceless condition, made an attempt to capture the regiment by surrounding it. We gave them a warm reception, but were finally obliged to

yield our position to superior numbers. Our loss, as near as I can remember, was three men killed, several wounded, Lieutenant Hedgwick and 26 men taken prisoners. As we fell back, one of our German soldiers picked up a wounded rebel, put him on his back, remarking that they (the enemy) might fire "shoot so mooch as they likes they no hit me just."

The 20th worked on intrenchments again that evening up to 8 o'clock, and was then ordered to march back to Petersburg with the 2nd Corps; arrived there a short time before the explosion of the mine. The 2nd Corps acted as reserve; the 20th was nearly a mile from the mine when it was exploded.

We went into camp near our old camping ground in front of Petersburg. Two hundred men of the 15th Mass., were here transferred to the 20th — on paper — not half that number ever joined. Lieutenant Magnitzky and the regimental colors were sent home from this place, and some 20 discharged soldiers of the 20th.

The 20th was on duty in front of Petersburg up to the 12th of August, working on intrenchments, on picket, and on the skirmish line. August 12th, received orders to go to Deep Bottom. I was appointed Brigade Inspector about the first of August.

On arriving at Deep Bottom, General Macy took command of the brigade. Sunday, the 14th of August, the brigade was formed into two lines and ordered to charge on the enemy's works — we were repulsed. I do not now remember how many men were lost in this affair; I think, however, the loss of the 20th was 13 killed and wounded, several missing; I think that was what I reported in my brigade report. General Macy had one horse killed; I do not now remember the particulars in the charge — he and all the staff officers went in mounted. General Macy's horse (the second one) fell and injured the General internally. My horse was killed under me, near the enemy's works. I got a slight flesh wound in the left leg and a scratch across my lips; was at the field hospital when poor Patten was brought in on the 16th; I remained with him until after the amputation of his leg. Major Patten was field officer of the division and was moving the skirmish line upon the enemy when he received his wound.

Our corps (the 2nd) was then sent back to Petersburg; on the 18th, ordered to reenforce the 5th Corps on the Weldon R.R. August 23rd, two divisions of the 2nd Corps, the 1st and 2nd, were ordered to Reams' Station to tear up the railroad;

some little skirmishing took place on the 24th. I placed the 20th on the line; I do not think there were any losses in the 20th.

Early on the morning of the 25th the rebels made an advance with their skirmish line; they were driven back two miles, our line being too much extended. Orders were given for certain regiments, of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 2nd Division, to be brought in and placed upon weak portions of our line, as the enemy had made three unsuccessful charges upon our line directly in front of where the 20th was lying, and were receiving additional reenforcements. Another charge was made by the enemy – again they were unsuccessful. The fifth and final charge was made by the enemy about 6 A.M.; regiments on the right and left of the 20th, broke and fled like sheep; the rebel lines, three of them, came on to the unfortunate 20th before it had time to fire more than two rounds; we were obliged to surrender as one line of the enemy on our right and left were two hundred yards and more in our rear; directly in front there was a deep cut in the railroad and the enemy were slow in getting through it. Corporal Chapman, of my company, one of the color corporals of the 20th, was hit over the head by the flag-staff in the hands of a

rebel color sergeant when he (the Corporal) shot the sergeant dead; a general fight then took place for a few moments — several of our men in this unequal and hand to hand fight were killed and wounded, Corporal Chapman's body literally filled with balls. Our line was in the form of a horseshoe; nearly direct in our front the enemy could come within thirty yards of our line under cover of a heavy wood. The artillery fire of the enemy was so rapid and the range so accurate, in some places men jumped on the outside of the earthwork for safety, preferring bullets to shells.

The 20th at the time of its capture numbered 94 men; Company "H" had but 12 men all told, and was the largest in the regiment except one; Company "B" was a little larger.

Present with the regiment at Reams' Station, were Lieut. Colonel Curtis, Captain Dudley, Lieutenant Pease, Lieutenant Shea, and myself — all taken prisoners. We were prisoners nearly six months, in Libby, Salisbury, N.C., and Danville, Va. I was not with the regiment until its muster out. Joined the 2nd Corps shortly before the surrender.

The names of the brigade commanders during the campaign, up to the time of my capture, were, —

General Webb, Lieut. Colonel Pierce;
Colonel Carroll, General Macy,
General Hays, Lieut. Colonel Rugg.
Major Worrall.

I was appointed Captain in the 20th, in April, 1864; appointed 2nd and 1st Lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, on the 23rd of February, 1866. I have no brevets; was transferred to the 30th Infantry, September, 1866; to the 4th Infantry, March, 1869.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.,
(signed.) James H. Spencer, U. S. A.

Verified E. B. Robins

Record of E. N. Hallowell.

My dear Ropes,

I was in all the engagements with the 20th, from my entry into the service till after Antietam, except the "Seven Days Retreat." I was in F Company all of the time excepting during the battle of Antietam, at which time I was attached to the staff of Gen. Dana. I remained on Dana's staff till transferred to 54th, but was not in the field. I accompanied the General to Nashville, Tenn., on a Military Commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Buell's campaigns.

Yrs. very truly,
(signed.) E. N. Hallowell.

November 25/68.

Verified E.B.R.

Record of Edward B. Robins.

Commissioned 1st Lieut. 20th Mass. Vol., July 20th 1864, vice Ellis resigned.

Mustered in Nov. 11th, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Appointed Adjutant Nov. 11th, 1864.

December 1st 1864, appointed A.A.G. to General Macy, commanding 1st Brig., 1st Div., 2nd A.C.

Commissioned Bvt. Captain U.S. Vol., to date from April 9th, 1865.

Commissioned Captain 20th Mass. June 1st, 1865, but not mustered as such.

Mustered out July 16th, 1865.

I joined General Macy's Staff Dec. 23, 1864, and remained with him until the close of the war. He was made Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac March 16, 1865, and I served with him as Aide at Gen. Meade's Head Quarters through the 1865 Campaign to Lee's Surrender at Appomattox C.H., - then to camp at Burkeville Junction, and marching back to Richmond and Washington. Then I went home on "sick leave," and returned to the Army as it was gradually breaking up. I was mustered out with the 20th Mass. in the field near Washington and returned with the regiment to Readville, Mass.

See P. 262.

Edward B. Robins

Gen Nelson A. Miles asked me three separate times to join the Regular Army after the war as his Adjutant, - even getting endorsements of Generals Humphreys, Meade and Grant to his application; but I declined.

Verified E.B. Robins

Record of Harry H. Sturgis,
late 1st Lieutenant 20th Mass. Vols.

Boston, March 3, 1870.

Sir,

Having received your request regarding my career in the 20th Regt. Mass. Vols., I send you the following in answer to your questions in that communication, viz:—

1. July 10, 1861.
2. About June 20, 1861, as nearly as I recollect.
3. Yes.
1. 2nd Lieutenant acting 1st.
2. Company G.
3. Lieutenant Babo.
4. As nearly as I remember, 53.
5. Colonel Lee, Major Revere, Adjutant Peirson, Co. A;—Captain Tremlett, and Lieutenants Holmes and Whittier, Co. B; not in the fight but on picket duty and helped cover the retreat. Co. C, Captain Dreher and Lieutenant Wesselhoeft;—Co. D, Captain Crowninshield and Lieutenants Perry and Messer;— Co. E, Captain Schmidt and Lieutenants Lowell and Putnam;— Co. F, not in the fight, but on picket duty and

helped cover the retreat, with Co. B.; both companies being under command of Captain Charles Cabot. Co. G, Lieutenants Babo and Sturgis; — Co. H, Captain Putnam and 1st Lieutenant N. P. Hallowell Co. I, Captain Bartlett and Lieutenants Macy, and Abbott; — Co. K, Captain Smith and 1st Lieutenant Tilden and a German for 2nd Lieutenant whose name I do not recollect, but I think it was Fredricks.

Co. K was not in Bull's Bluff. Its officers were Capt. Shepard 1st Lt. Beckwith 2nd - Tilden E.B.R.

6. About 356 men.

7. I was never wounded nor a prisoner.

8. About 49, as nearly as I remember.

9. About 160 men.

10. The Regiment fought bravely and coolly in this, their first battle and would not yield, till driven inch by inch into the Potomac River, directly behind them.

IV. At Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill, I was a staff officer on General Berry's (of Maine) staff, commanding a brigade in the 1st Division of the 3rd Corps, under Heintzelman as Corps Commander, and Phil Kearny as Division Commander. My staff appointment and commission was dated April 10, 1862, as 1st Lieutenant and staff officer; my

1st Lieutenant's commission, with the Regiment, was dated November 10, 1861, and my resignation, on account of severe sickness, was dated July 10, 1862. When I was at Poolesville in March of 1862, the Brigade Commander was General Lander, and Post Commander General Stone, but after we went to Harper's Ferry, late in March of 1862, we were under Gorman or Devens as Brigade Commander, and Sedgwick as Division Commander, and Banks commanded the Corps.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

(signed.) Harry H. Sturgis.

John C. Ropes, Esq.,
4 Pemberton Square,
Boston.

Verified E. B. Robins

City Hall, Mar. 9th 1870.

My dear Sir,

When I saw Lt Robins the other day, I got from him one of your blank lists of questions, and sent to my brother Charles in N.Y.

He was never commissioned in the 20th, but was a semi-commissioned officer, (cadets wore gold lace shoulder straps,) detailed to the service of the 20th. He messed with the officers, and was been invited by them to our association.

I enclose a memorandum of his service, prepared by him, also a part of his note to me from which you will see that he rather shrinks from putting himself forward as connected with the regiment; so, if there is anything mal-apropos about it, the fault is mine.

(By the way, I trust your plan will embrace a note of the <u>subsequent</u> field service of officers who, like Bartlett and the Fullerwills, graduated early from the 20th, and won their distinction elsewhere. I think we should all be vastly interested in it.)

I promise myself the pleasure of responding to your circular at a pretty early day.

Most truly Yours,

(Signed) C. W. Wilson.

Edw. C. Robins Esq.

P.S. I came across, last year, quite an interesting history of a Mass. Lovaine Regt. (the VIth I think) raised in Essex Co. Mass. (Col. Hammond commander) written by the Chaplain, published I think in Albany. It was very lively and stirring in many details, particularly of some escapes from captivity.

If you are interested in seeing such things, I can probably give you a more precise clue to finding it.

Yours

(Signed.) C. W. F.

Veri tick
E. B. Robins

Record of Horton Folsom.

1. Medical Cadet, U. S. A.
   Appointed September 24, 1861.
   Discharged September 25, 1862.
2. Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
   (Contract) 10th to 24th November, 1862.
3. Surgeon. 45th U. S. C. T. 10th April 1864.
   Acting Medical Inspector, 25th Army Corps.
   Acting Medical Director, 25th Army Corps.
   Brev. Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. V., 13th March, 1865.
   Mustered out, 4th November, 1865.

At Camp Massasoit, July – August 1861, I had the pleasure of assisting in the vaccination of the 20th regiment Mass. Vols. and examined many recruits with Drs. Bryant and Hayward (as a volunteer Medical Assistant). The remarkable character of the physique of Barlett's and Macy's recruits from Nantucket, &c., called forth Dr. Hayward's enthusiastic admiration, expressed in no mild terms. I remembered the emotion that (afterwards Sergeant) Kelly's appearance excited, when he threw aside his drapery.

September 6th, 1861. Met the regiment at Havre de Grace, as I was returning from examination at Washington

and went to Camp Kaloram with them for a day on September 7th. Do you remember the "Soldiers Rest?"

September 24th, 1861, Appointed Medical Cadet.

November 22nd, 1861. Reported to Brig. Surgeon H. Bryant at Poolsville, and was put on duty by him with the 20th at Camp Benton, and remained until February 19th, 1862, when I went to Cumberland, Md. In the absence of Dr. Revere (who was then prisoner,) I took charge of the regimental Hospital, under Hayward, and held the sick call most of the time. The Hospital contained the wounded from Ball's Bluff. I helped Hayward and Bryant perform one or two amputations.

I was usually known as "the Cadet" and excited compassion from having "no ration."

Sounds of revelry proceeded from my tent at unseemly hours – the voice of one Sturgis in particular penetrating the farthest recesses of the camp.

Under your supervision and at your instigation, I oversaw the construction of the drain, for which the camp was justly noted.

My pleasant relations with the officers at Camp Benton resulted afterwards in close friendship with some and warm mutual interest with nearly all.

I wonder whatever became of old Newton – and a host of other eccentric bummers.

Letter about Gettysburg from Henry L. Abbott.

Near Kelly's Ford, Va.
Aug. 1, 1863.

My Dear Ropes,

I got your first letter after receiving your second, and just after answering ~~the~~ your second. I have taken the first chance I could get from all the letters I was absolutely obliged to write, to give you an account of the battle. × × × ×

Our army at Gettysburg could not have been more than 70000 men. I doubt if we had more than 60000 infantry. This estimate I make from the information I have got from different staff officers of the size of their respective corps. Our own corps, for instance, has now 4500 muskets — the 12th Corps perhaps, 6000 — the 6th, which was very little engaged and has always been the biggest in the army, perhaps 11000. 10000 men is a very large average indeed for the size of the corps before the battle. There were engaged the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th — in all seven corps.

The Rebels I think, must have had at least 100000 men, to judge from the great masses they were able to throw against us in different parts of the field while their line was so long. Their very order of battle needed a great many more men than we

did. Our army after the battle was certainly terribly exhausted, barely the skeleton being left, and I am almost sure that an immediate offensive return against the position of the enemy after we had repulsed their attack, would have ended in the same way for us. But between their position at Gettysburg and their position at Williamsport, it does seem to me and I expected it at the time, that a great general could have intercepted Lee and fought another successful defensive battle decisive in its results.

Meade, however, makes no pretensions to be a great General, and, I have no doubt acted for the best. But, after the enemy once got to Williamsport, then, in my opinion, attack became impossible. The same night that they arrived they made their defences, and their position became identically that of ours at Gettysburg, and ours theirs. It was the unanimous opinion of every officer I heard, that an attack on those works, breast heights of logs and earth, with wide open sweeps in front, would have been certain defeat, even if held by a third of our own force. In such a country as that, the enemy might easily get half their army across in the daytime, before we could discover it, and evacuate the remaining part

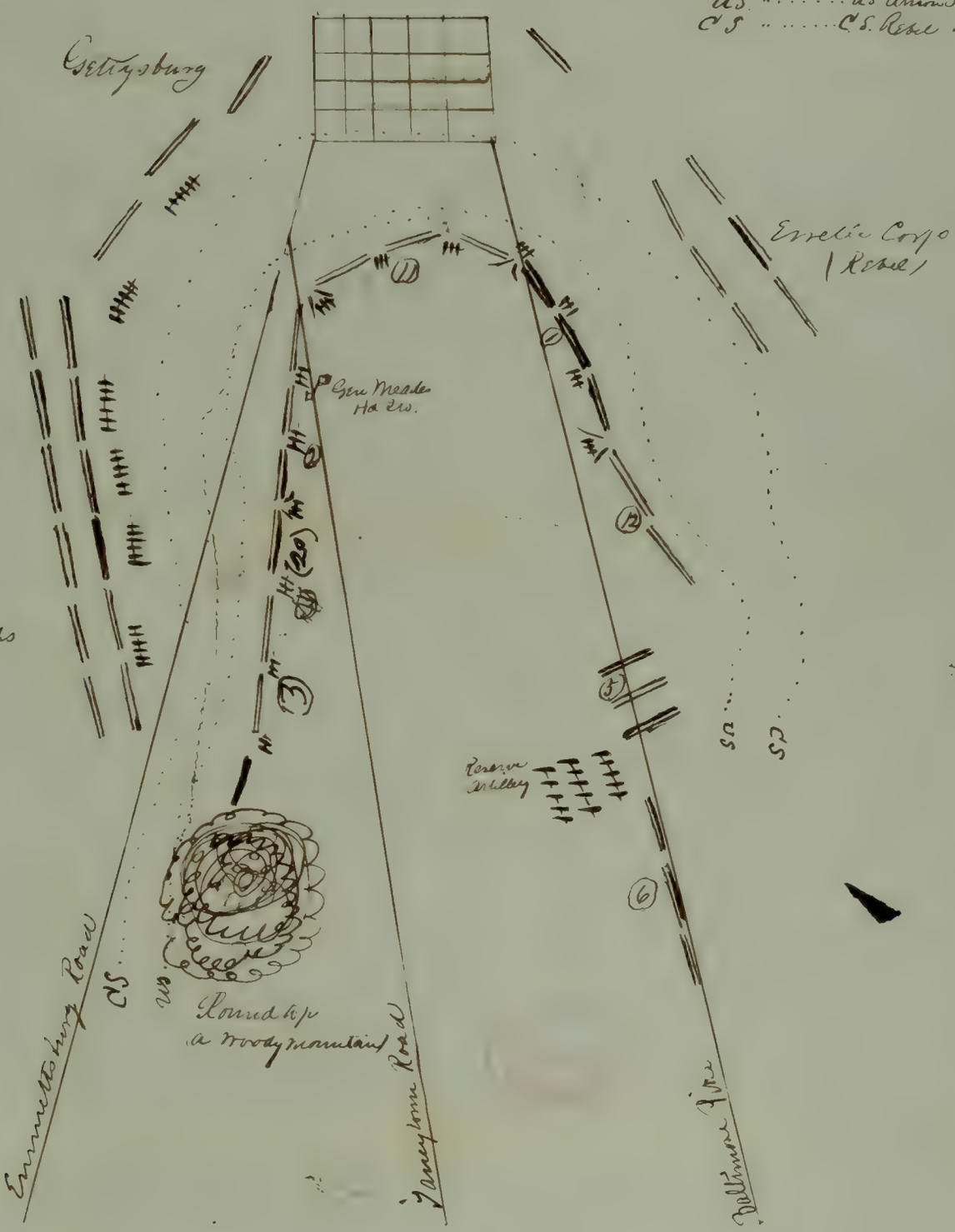
in the night. In indeed they might easily get away thing across in the night while we were, of course, powerless to attack. I understand that the true account of the Council of War is, that Lee gave no opinion, but that all his good generals of course pronounced against attacking formidable earthworks with a skeleton of an army. Longstreet, who would not have been engaged, and Howard who had nothing to see and whose want of discretion is notorious, were the only ones in favor of it.

I want you to understand, that I am not one of those who believe that it was <u>impossible</u> for us to fight another battle at all – I combatted that talk at the time and I do now. I believe that a battle might have been fought by a great general, that would have finished the thing; but I don't believe that any general would have been warranted in attacking the rebel lines as they stood at Fredericksburg. I suppose you know the form of their works, a wood in the stream gave the their side a converging fire on the bridges, while their line towards us was of course, curved.

I send enclosed a copy of a sketch made by Lieutenant Hascall of Gibbon's staff, who is better fitted to-day, now that Colonel Hall is gone, to command the corps than any officer who is left, and who was

Sketch of
Gettysburg Battle field
July 1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
1863.

(1) 1st Corps Gen Reynolds.
(2) 2nd " " Hancock
(3) 3rd " " Sickles
(5) 5th " " Sykes.
(6) 6th " " Sedgwick.
(11) 11th " " Howard.
(12) 12th " " Slocum
US Batteries
Rebel " Cir
US ..... US Union Skirm
CS ..... CS. Rebel "



Made by Lieut. Hascall.
Staff of Gen: Gibbon. Commanding 2d Div. 2d Corps.

repeatedly over the field in his capacity as staff officer. It is perfect of all our part of the field. It represents the advance of Sickles on the 2nd day of July. The night of the 1st, we came up the Taneytown road, and halted just south of Round Top mountain — had a good supper and a comfortable sleep. We knew the great battle was at length coming off, and Henry [Quint] was perfectly elated and confident; I think he was really happy and apparently thought that we should make a decisive thing of it. [Robert]

The next morning (the 2nd) we ~~worked~~ marched to the field and took up position in brigade columns of deployed battalions, the whole corps being massed in this way, in the position, or within two or three rods of the position which we kept for the rest of the fight. But we faced, for the first hour or so, towards the 12th Corps, apparently intended as a reserve, first. Soon, however, we were countermarched and faced towards the Emmetsburg road, still massed, just in front of the Taneytown road and just behind where the left of the 2nd Corps rests on the sketch. Our whole line was about two miles in length, while I am told by artillery officers that it was about sixteen hundred yards between ours and the Rebel batteries. Henry and I walked out in front of the brigade as soon as we had

got our position. Then we saw a very singular sight. Our skirmishers were clear in front of the Emmitsburg road; in front of us and along to the right they were perhaps forty or fifty yards beyond the road skirmishing. We were the nearest infantry, and we didn't have even one deployed line; while, to crown the whole, a long train of our wagons was coming in towards us quietly down the Emmitsburg road. It seemed evident that we did not think the enemy in any force on our left. I think the same error caused the weak (on account of numbers) attack of Sickles late in the day. The part of the line held by our corps and all to the left of us, was a scarcely perceptible rise except, of course, the mountain afterwards occupied by our left. On the rebel side, there was a good deal of a slope and a thick wood. The rebel prisoners told me the first thing they did had been to build in these woods breast-high abatis. Our centre at Cemetery Hill was an impregnable position, just the right slope for firing, higher ground above for the artillery, and just below the crest, a magnificent stone wall for the infantry, the front being intersected with numerous rail fences too thin for any protection against musketry or artillery, but sufficient alone to break up either line or column advancing. There was

placed the 11th Corps, which had run away disgracefully as usual on the 1st, and which was put here because it could not be trusted any where else. (By the way, we are again to be cursed with Howard, and I am afraid we shall disgrace ourselves for the first time, if we go into action with him.) Our right was also immensely strong. The only weak spot was our left where was an entirely open country, and scarcely a perceptible rise of ground.

Towards the afternoon of the 2nd, say two o'clock, we saw our left advanced, a magnificent sight, the 3rd, and the 5th which had been brought from our right after the 3rd was found insufficient. A little while before sunset began their retreat at first very orderly, regiments retreating in line, halting every now and then and firing, and the artillery also. Pretty soon, however, all order was abandoned, it became a terrific sight. It would be impossible to describe our feelings, thinking that the fate of the army was sealed, for we knew that defeat on our left was destruction. Artillery and infantry ran over our line which was lying down as a reserve behind the rest of our brigade except the 19th and 42nd which were sent out and in a moment whirled back. It was here that Henry

was so conspicuous for his perfect courage, not the slightest excitement whatever; but he coolly persisted, until my remonstrances became angry, in exposing himself to this terrible fire of shot and shell,—which we mostly escaped by lying down,—in order to inspire the same confidence in the men which he himself appeared to feel.

We are all of us pretty well steeled against musketry fire, but artillery has by no means lost its terrors, while Henry was apparently as indifferent to it as all battery officers seem to be, who in turn dislike musketry excessively. When I say that he appeared as cool as battery officers, I mean that he could stand the heaviest artillery fire without dodging, just as the battery men, but which is almost impossible for an infantry officer or soldier.

It was just at this critical moment that Hancock appeared bringing in two divisions of the 1st Corps in the handsomest manner. All but a brigade of the 12th had already crossed over to support the 3rd. He led them forward on horseback, with his hat off; they cheered him, and as soon as we saw him we sent up a tremendous cheer. In a wonderfully short time the whole rebel advance was rolled back and we felt the

enthusiasm of victory. That night we spent in bringing in the wounded, officers and men, and in digging a little trench with a single shovel, which ~~was~~ we passed through the brigade. This was done without orders from anyone, and really amounted to no more than a large cart rut after it was done; it was about a foot high and a foot deep, but being put in a slight depression, it was a most admirable protection against the tremendous cannonade which began about 2 o'clock the next day, lasting until 4 (3rd). 150 pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy guns, concentrated their fire ~~upon~~ on our position; round shot, shell, and case crossed each other in every direction. Our artillery was almost annihilated, and though, owing to our position and the difficulty of hitting a single deployed line, the infantry suffered but little, the rebels accomplished one part of their object. They had expected confidently that no infantry in the world could be kept in their place under such a fire, and though our little line clung obstinately to their pits and refused to be shelled out, a brigade which had been brought up in support had to be hurried away, and no more reenforcements could be brought up until after the firing stopped;

then they started but only to get to us after the fight was over. This is the reason why our one thin line was left to repulse the attack without support of any kind. The rebel plan was certainly good and came nearer than I should like to run, to being successful.

It was before this great cannonade that Henry was hit. In the morning, to the best of my recollection and that of his men, about 9 o'clock, just the hour you say his watch is stopped. This hour they give without hints of any kind.

Both sides were shelling at the time, though Henry, as I told you in my last, with his usual indifference to artillery fire was sitting up reading a newspaper. I have told you how his fingers returned the pressure of my hand and it is a great consolation to believe that he knew me. I went over with Mason who had come to our part of the line and stayed with him the rest of the day until the fight. We were so much depressed that the day was an awful one, until the rebel infantry began to advance, and then we felt, for almost the first time, real elation in battle; our blood tingled with excitement. We were sure of them forever, now as well as ever; we held our fire

until the regiment in front of us was within eleven or twelve rods, and Colonel Hall sent us an aid to give the order. The other regiments on right and left had already begun; then we rose and poured in a volley that actually destroyed the advance in front of us; what was left either ran away, or off to their left, our right, when looking round some rods we saw our own forces scattered and the rebels apparently breaking through. Macy directed my attention to it, and immediately it was necessary, I saw, to change our front. The experience of Antietam was fresh in my mind and I anticipated fire on the second fight, after saving the first so gloriously, a final defeat. The men were so wild with excitement, shouting out Fredericksburg! and banging away so at the poor bewildered devils that were left, that it was with the utmost difficulty I could make them understand it was necessary to fall in and face to the right. It was the intention to face to the right and file to the right with the intention of making a line at right angles to the old one. But the rebels were beginning to have it their own way so rapidly, that it was no longer possible to wait for anything. The regiment as well as the rest of the brigade was rushed up to the

critical spot. There no defensive works of any nature had been constructed; there was simply a rail fence on the continuation of our line of pits, with a battery snug against it. On the right of that, however, there was a barricade. The tremendous cannonade of the rebels had disabled all the officers and all the gunners, otherwise they could easily have held this gap themselves. As it was, the infantry on either side, Pennsylvanians, had they done their duty, would have repulsed the enemy. However, what was left of the battery men made off when the rebels neared them, and the advance was only checked by this rail fence. Some 40 or 50 rebels succeeded in getting over, but were rapidly killed by our brigade as it formed a ring round the gap. Some other regiments arrived and crowded in and it rapidly became impossible, or rather it was impossible from the first, to preserve a regimental line. We all devoted ourselves to keeping up every man without regard to regiments. The space (as counted afterwards) was about fifteen feet between ourselves and the rebels. They poured in a most destructive fire while their batteries, with considerable disregard of their own men, pitched in a good many shells. It was here that all our loss occurred, as behind our

own pits, we lost [illegible] or 5 men. However, our fire was still severe, and in thirty minutes we did for the rebels. Those who were left jumped over the fence and surrendered rather than take the chance of running back to their own side over a distance of thirteen hundred yards open ground.

In this action, I think that the 2nd Corps, our weak line, saved the army and almost the country, for I know you will agree with me that the importance of repulse of the rebels can hardly be estimated too highly. It demonstrates what most of us have believed for a long time, that between armies of the same nation and blood, a front attack over an open field against even the slightest pits can not be successful. It seems to me that the position was well chosen and the battle well fought. The eminence of Limeton Hill, saved our left from being enfiladed, rising as it did above the rest of the line otherwise, we should have been speedily cleared out.

Proper use, I think, was made of our advantage in being able to reenforce on the chord, instead of the arc. The great mistake of the 2nd Rebs, I think, was in the erroneous hypothesis of the enemy's position, shown by the thinness of our line on the left

more time in some one direction, and the large number on the right; by our advancing a single corps against the enemy's right which one could see at a glance was stronger than our position opposite, naturally, and which one might conclude to be intrenched. Besides which, as it was the enemy's line of retreat, they would of course hold it strongly. However, I think the enemy's order of battle very bad; I believe they committed the great mistake of despising us, either on account of our poverty of ~~men, post~~ numbers, or supposing Cooke in command, for whom their contempt is excessive. I think, though I acknowledge my presumption when I don't know all the facts, but I should imagine that half the army going where Sickles did in the first place, instead of waiting for him to be repulsed, would have successfully broken or turned the enemy's right. Perhaps, however, the nature of the ground made it impossible, and Sickles' attack was only meant as a demonstration, which was carried too far. We can't criticise without knowing this. Sickles was at first successful, and we supposed he was going to have it all his own way. When, however, his defeat became certain, then I do know that we used the advantages of our position and Hancock made splendid time in bringing the right of our line across to reinforce the

left and to sun the day. Whether this is due to Hancock, who, though an old warrior in camp and on the march, has the true military eye (coup d'oeil, they call it I believe) in battle, or whether due to Meade, I don't know.

On the 3rd we should have used the advantages of our position, had it been possible for anything to live under that terrific cannonade coming from ground that commanded our own. I think, also, great negligence was shown in not intrenching our whole line on the left. If we hadn't done it, without orders, our cause would certainly have gone up.

It is proper to say, that one reason which made the army fight so well, was the story industriously circulated on the first day's fight, that the administration was re-formed, and that McClellan was in Halleck's place. It elated us even more than the news of Hooker's removal. On the second day's fight, the story was sent round that McClellan was actually coming in person at the head of reenforcements, and the old crusaders never saw their saints with more distinctness than we heard the roar of McClellan's cannon. After the victory, the sight of him would have made us all crazy.

In the second day's fight the position of the troops changed from the sketch, as follows:--

Our position is just where it is marked on the sketch, we being the extreme left regiment of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the Corps. But the 6th had been brought over the night of the 2nd and placed on the mountain to guard our left, where it was but little engaged. The 5th, which had participated in Sickles' assault, and part of that which had been brought by Hancock on the repulse of Sickles, were also the left of the 3rd, or, at any rate, on our left on the morning of the 3rd. It seemed as if we had begun to believe that the important point on each, was opposite that of the other, the rebel right and our left. Skirmishers from our brigade held the Emmitsburg road in front of our position all the time, except during the two battles, both before and after each battle. Farther along toward the mountain, however, the rebel batteries were placed at this side of the road, during the cannonade which preceded the attack of the 3rd.

I am afraid I haven't given you a very clear account, but its great length will show you, who know that I am not fond of writing, that I have done my best, at least. If there is anything more that you want to ask, don't hesitate to, and I shall be delighted, if I can, to inform one whose judgment in these matters I think so much of.

Your very sincere friend W. L. Pratt.

P.S. That I meant to say, was, that when Hickies found the work too hot, the 5th reinforced him and participated in his advance. Then, when his retreat became necessary, the whole of the 12th, but one brigade, went to his help, as also two divisions of the 1st. The 6th came also the same night, only in time to get a brigade engaged. They stayed on the mountain the rest of the time, but the 12th went back to their old line the same night. You will see by the sketch that our right was uncovered in the boldest manner, only a division and a brigade being left, thus making full use of our advantages of position, the only fault being that it wasn't done soon enough. The 12th, when they got back, found some of their pits already occupied and had a severe fight the next morning, the rebels making desperate attempts to break through here, before they tried our left, where we were.

Verified E.B.R

Diary
of
Charles W. Wilson,
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 20th Mass. Vols.

Prisoner of war, taken at the Battle of Ball's Bluff by the Confederate State army, October 21st 1861.

Samuel Purcast, Blooming Furnace, Hampshire Co., Va.
Lieut. E. B. Hall, Co. G, 1st Va., Millsburgh, Brooke " "
C. A. Freeman, 1st. Lieut. Co. F, 1st Va., Hancock " "
F. Williams, Captain Co. E. 12th Ind., Marion, Ind.

Names of Prisoners in Richmond Prison.

Exch. Capt. W. S. Rivers Brigade B.M., U.S. Vols. Providence, R.I.
Released. " H. Manson, Co. A, 79th N.Y., New York, N.Y.
" " Ralph Hunt, Co. C, 1st Ky., Springfield, Ohio.
Exch. " James Lense, Co. E, 6th Ohio, Cincinnati, "
Lieut. B. F. Hancock, 19th Ind., Spencer, Ind.
" F. F. Glover, Co. E, 4th Maine, Rockland, Maine.
" John Whyte, Co. B, 79th N.Y., New York, N.Y.
" Robert Campbell, " " " " "
Released. " Walter B. Jones, Co. G, " " " " "
Exch. " C. R. Lewiston, 5th Maine, Bath, Maine.
" " S. K. Knight, Co. D, 1st R.I., Providence, R.I.

Released.	Lieut.	M. A. Parks, Co. H.	1st Mich.,	Ypsilanti, Mich.
T. Ala.	"	S. M. Church,	2nd R. I.,	Wakefield, Me.
"	"	Sam. Irvin,	2nd N. Y.,	New York, N. Y.
"	"	E. W. Bagley,	69th "	
Released.	"	William Booth,	2nd Wis.,	Potosi, Wis.
T. Ala.	"	J. E. Skinner,	2nd Maine,	Bowen, Me.
	"	Charles H. Ford,	4th "	Belfast "
Released.	Chap.	John F. Mines,	2nd "	Rector St. Jno. Ch., Bath, Me.
"		Alfred Ely, Member of Congress,		Rochester, N. Y.
"		Albert Flagler,		Centreville, Va.
		Edward Taylor,		Cincinnati, Ohio.
T. Ala.	Lieut.	L. R. Kittredge,	2nd Me.,	Milo, Me.
"	"	Charles Gilman,	6th Ohio,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
"	"	F. L. Shiefer, Co. F,	" "	Newport, Ky.
Released.	"	W. B. Fletcher, Ast. Surg.,	6th Ind.,	Indianapolis, Ind.
	"	William E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers,		
	"	G. H. Wallis, Tamany Reg.,		Trenton, N. J.
T. Ala.	Capt	Thomas Cox, Jr., Co. E,	1st Ky.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
"	Lieut.	Francis Milford Peacock, Comdg. "Steamer Fanny",		China, ~~Ind.~~
Released.	"	W. Dickinson, U. S. 3rd Inf.		New London, Conn.
"	"	Isaac W. Hart, Q. M.,	20th Ind.,	Attica, Fountain Co., Ind.
	"	William C. Harris, Co. H, Baker's Brigade,		Philadelphia, Pa.
	"	William A. Keens, Co. C,	" "	" "
Co. Jail.	Capt.	George W. Rockwood, Co. A,	10th Mass.,	Leominster, Mass.
	Lieut.	E. Harris Cooper, Co. K,	" "	Boston, "

Co. fail. Capt. Henry Bowman, Co. C, 15th Mass., Clinton, Mass.
" J. M. Studley, Co. C, " " Worcester, "
Lieut. B. B. Vassall, Co. E, " " Oxford, "
" J. E. Brown, Co. F, " " No. Brookfield, "
" W. Van Vast, Co. C, Tammany 42nd N.Y., New Brunswick, N.J.
" C. Macpherson, Co. C, " " " New York, N.Y.
" Geo. W. Henry, Co. D, Baker's California, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wdd. Capt. Timothy O'Meara, Co. E, 42nd N.Y.,
" John Mackey, Co. A, California Reg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wdd. Lieut. W. A. Parker, " " " " "
" " E. W. Hale, said to belong to Unit Navy, Centre Co. "
Released. W. A. Abbott, Master's Mate, " " Andover, Mass.
Co. fail. Col. M. Cogswell, Tammany Reg.,
Lieut. Samuel Giberson, " " New York, N.Y.
Capt. C. G. Simonds, Co. K, 15th Mass., Fitchburg, Mass.
Released. Lieut. C. M. Cooper, Baker's California, Philadelphia, Pa.
Co. fail. Capt. W. T. Keffer, " " " "
" " Col. A. M. Wood, 14th N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Capt. C. K. Todd, Co. B, Lincoln Cav., Mott Haven, N.Y.
Lieut. James M. Andrews, 30th N.Y., Saratoga Springs, "
" P. M. Grumman, Co. K, 14th " Brooklyn, "
Capt. H. L. Canning, Co. B, 30th "
Co. fail. Col. W. S. Lee, 20th Mass. Quincy, Mass.
" " Maj. W. F. Lane, " Salem, "
Ass. Surg. C. [illegible], " " " "

Released. Adj't Charles L. Tilson, 20th Mass., Salem, Mass.
Lieut. E. B. Tracy, " " Boston, "
Ord. Sta. " W. H. Clark, 4th Me., Wiscasset, Me.
Released. Capt. R. S. Shillingaw, 79th N.Y., New York, N.Y.
Dead. " H. McQuaid, Died in Hospital, 38th " " " "
Released. T. L. Wilkinson, } Two boys captured Poughkeepsie, "
" Charles Smith } on the Stonewall. Lowell, Mass.

1. Robert H. Weston, Co. A, Mass. 29th Reg., 3d. Eng., Reading, "
2. Abram Brown, " " " " Private, Cheshire, "
3. Alexander Brown, " " " " " Pittsfield "
4. Thomas Hartford, " " " " " East Wareham, "
5. Timothy Torrey, " " " " " Boston, "
6. Hermon H. Shaw, " " " " " Pittsfield, "
7. Henry R. Heath, " " " " " Monterey, "
8. Jeremiah C. Haley, " " " " " Wareham, "
9. Thomas Kelley, " " " " " Marblehead, "
10. James S. Russell, " " " " " E. Wareham, "
11. Daniel Murphy, " " " " " Wareham, "
12. Gilbert W. Dresser, " " " " " Hinsdale, "
13. William H. Smith, " " " " " Lanesborough, "
14. Valentine Collins, " " " " " Billerica, "
15. Henry Vogel, Co. C, " " " Corporal,
16. S. T. Goulding, " " " " "
17. Jacob Schlicher, " " " " Private
18. Frank. Minot, " " " " "

19. Christian Mogle, Co. C, Mass. 20th Reg., Private.
20. John H. Hayes, " " " " " " Boston, Mass.
21. F. H. Elliott, " D, " " " Sergeant,
22. H. A. Dyer, " " " " " "
23. James McCorran, " " " " "
24. Lester W. Ferris, " " " " Corporal,
25. Charles E. Curtis, " " " " " "
26. Frank Sampson, " " " " " " died at Manassas, Co. Boston, "
27. Richard Cousins, " " " " " "
28. John Quimby, " " " " Private,
29. Francis E. Eisler, " " " " "
30. W. H. Sinister, " " " " " "
31. George W. Lucas, " " " " " "
32. Richard Laffin, " " " " " "
33. William Irving, " " " " " "
34. Henry Pace, Jr. " " " " " "
35. Bob W. Dupee, " " " " " "
36. Amos H. Patridge, " " " " " " died in Richmond Jan. 16, 62, of typhoid fever.
37. Willard A. Pond, " " " " " "
38. Christian McQuestion, " " " " " "
39. Alexander Aiken, " " " " " "
40. John F. Stewart, " " " " " "
41. William Sabin, " " " " " "
42. James Smith, " " " " " "
43. [illegible] Gay, " " " " " "

44. James O'Hearn, Co. E, Mass. 25th. Reg. Private.
45. John Murphy, " " " " " "
46. James Vatter, " " " " " "
47. John B. Baxter, " " " " " "
48. Seibert B. Ehrenstein, " E, " " " Sergeant.
49. Patrick Doherty, " " " " " Private.
50. Arthur Johnson, " " " " " "
51. Cornelius O'Neal, " " " " " "
52. George Smith, " " " " " "
53. E. A. Mellen, " G, " " " Sergeant, sent home very sick.
54. E. Harlow, " " " " " Corporal.
55. John Powers, " " " " " "
56. N. Allen, " " " " " Private.
57. E. Chase, " " " " " "
58. John Chapman, " " " " " "
59. John Noonan, " " " " " "
60. Lara Griffin, " " " " " "
61. Gracklen, " " " " " "
62. P. Quinlan, " " " " " "
63. Thos. E. Frisland, " H, " " " Sergeant.
64. W. H. H. Read, " " " " " "
65. Thos. Armstrong, " " " " " "
66. Thos. C. Iverson, " " " " " Corporal.
67. James Clarke, " " " " " Private.
68. Jacob H. Alley, " " " " " "

Elias A. Fitts,	C.	Co. Mass. 4th Reg.,	Private.
Henry Albright,	"	"	"
John Smith,	"	"	"
Timothy Hart,	"	"	"
David Woodward,	"	"	"
David Gray,	"	"	"
Thomas T. Black,	"	"	"
James Nelson,	"	"	"
William Duffie,	"	"	"
Thomas C. Richards,	"	"	"
John Flynn,	"	"	"
Nat. B. Alby,	"	"	"
William Ford,	"	"	"
Thomas Brown,	"	"	"
Richard H. Gardiner,	"	"	"
Henry Fairbanks,	"	"	"
John H. Rumney,	"	"	"
Edward T. Skinner,	E,	"	"
Albert Kelly,	"	"	"
David Griffin,	C	"	Corporal.
John Quimby,	"	"	Private.
Thomas Hank,	"	"	"
[illegible] Graham,	E	"	"
Jesse Christy,	"	"	"
Jesse Shuster,	"	"	"

94. Jacob Whifler, Co. C. Mass. 20th Regt., Private.
95. Frederick Rubert, " " " " " "
96. Albert Rice, " " " " Corporal.
97. Joseph Horn, " " " " " Private.
98. Frederick Hill, " " " " " Sergeant.
99. Franz Zuemer, " " " " " Private.
100. Fox, " " " " " "
101. Louis Dunn, " F, " " " "
102. Samuel Lowell, " " " " " "
103. Isaac Parker, " " " " " "
104. Martin Kempton, " " " " " "
105. William H. Hill, " " " " " "
106. David Pierson, " E, " " " Sergeant.
107. George Britton, " " " " " Private.
108. Wm. Thompson, " " " " " "
109. Cornelius Leary, " " " " " "
110. Albert Regan, " " " " " "
111. Ed. Barry, " G, " " " "
112. Charles Newall, " H, " " " "

Jan. 16, 62. From the books kept at this post (Richmond) the total number of prisoners is 312.
16 of them belong to the Confederate army.
289 are citizens.
100 have died, 20 of whom were citizens.
8 have escaped.

Reprinted E.B.K.

Narrative of the Battle of Leesburg, Oct. 21st, 1861.

Nov. 1st, 1861. We were encamped (the 20th Mass.) near the Potomac, half way between that river and Poolsville, Md. On Sunday, the 20th, at about one o'clock we received sudden orders to start for the river half way between Edward's and Conrad's ferries. With time only for a scanty dinner, our battalion of 200 men were soon on the way. The road was full of infantry and artillery, and very freshest of a battle. Before we arrived at the ferry, where we took the tow-path, we added to our force 100 men, making it in all 318 men, consisting of the following companies in more or less strength:— Co. A. C. E. & G. & H. & I. Colonel Lee commanded, accompanied by the Major, Adjutant, and Asst. Surgeon. We marched to the appointed place on the tow-path where we were to reinforce the pickets of the 15th and 19th Mass. I carried orders back to General Stone who I found on the hill at Edward's Ferry shelling the opposite woods with artillery, and while there part of the Minnesota 1st crossed and recrossed the river. Soon after, it growing dark, the troops were sent home and we expected

to follow in the morning.

Returning I found our men gone supperless to bed, as the rations had not arrived. I obtained some supper by the kindness of an officer of the 19th, but as orders had been received through Colonel Evans, part of whose regiment (15th) were crossing to Harrison Island, that we were to cross after him, I had no time for sleep. A Captain of the 15th and the Quarter Mast. of that regiment, having been on a scouting party, reported a camp near Leesburg easy to surprise, and orders came that 300 of the 15th under Colonel Evans and 100 of the 20th under Colonel Lee should cross the river and effect the surprise at daybreak.

We crossed to the island after midnight in three scows capable of carrying each about 30 men; they were poled across and were about fifteen minutes in crossing. After crossing we waited until the 15th crossed to the Virginia shore and then took their boats, three row boats capable of taking 18 men in all at one trip. By this slow method the 400 men were crossed by daybreak. While on the island the rations arrived but the men were all asleep and I believe they were not served out. A breakfast ration for the field and staff served as a

supply to all the officers present. The mountain howitzer was brought over to the island under command of Lieut. Finch.

After crossing, the 15th went forward about half a mile from the river and the 20th drew up in line in the edge of the woods near the bank and sent out scouts in many directions. The orders were to cover the retreat of the 15th; in other words after the 300 men had crossed the river 55 for trip and had not sunk the boats in the hurry of a retreat and defeat, we were to be allowed to follow suit. The prospect was gloomy enough especially as some colored prisoners we took gave us an idea of the enemy's force. But our men and officers were courageous and hopeful and determined there should be no defeat if we could prevent it. Major Revere, happily in the course of the morning got around the island one of the scouts sighted to.

Shortly after daybreak as I was on a scout accompanied by Sergeant Riddle of Co. I, 20th Regiment, we discovered four of the enemy who we fired at, but who in return fired at us and shot Riddle through the arm. This was the first blood on our side at the battle of Lexington. The scouts found out that the 15th under Foster had been defeated and that two

was no camp to surprise, and about eleven o'clock a skirmish occurred between the 15th and the enemy which sent several hundred men to the rear. We assisted them to the boats and they were all safely carried over. The 15th shortly after this retreated to our position and very soon went back again. Colonel Devens expressed to Colonel Lee that if a reconnoissance was desired by ~~by~~ General Stone, that he had made one already, and such a message was sent back by the 15th Quarter Master, accompanied by the expressed opinion of these officers that if General Stone wished to make an advance into Virginia, that an opening had been made by us. Soon Captain Sandy of our Brigade Staff came over with six cavalry with orders to report to Colonel Devens for duty; but learning that Colonel Devens was aware of the movements of the enemy he decided to go back at once and report our exposed condition and bring more men or orders to fall back.

About one o'clock reenforcements began to come over, the rest of our 318 men and the balance of the 15th, making their number 685; about 350 of Baker's California Regiment and a few companies of the Tammany Regiment making a force of less than 1700 men. Also the two howitzers and a rifled gun.

The 15th fell back to our position and General Baker arrived to take command. These dispositions encouraged us very much and when General Baker rode up and said to Colonel Lee in a very cheerful voice, "I congratulate you, sir, on the prospect of a battle. Boys, you want a fight don't you?" a cheer went up that showed no lack of bravery. The howitzers were placed in front and opened fire upon a house near. These guns never did us any good, as Lieutenant French and the gunners were killed at nearly the first fire, and they only had shell which at the distance of two hundred feet, which is a large estimate of our battlefield, were useless. We continued to fire the rifled gun until the ammunition was gone and the gunners killed. Colonel Lee and myself served out the last ammunition. If we had had grape shot it would have made a difference in the loss of the enemy. But they had artillery in reserve. Our first shots were shell fired from the other bank of the river, and did some execution. Soon we heard the exchange of shots of the skirmishers and then a volley from the enemy opened the battle at about 2 P.M.

Colonel Lee had drawn up the 20th on the bank with the right and left flanks resting on open woods, and the main body in the open space

between with a slight rise to the front. When General Baker arrived he asked Colonel Lee if he had held that place with 100 men since daybreak, and receiving an affirmative answer said — "It shall receive honorable mention, Sir." When the reenforcements came, our Co. H was sent to the right flank as skirmishers, and Co. D to the left, and the line was widened. General Baker expected the attack on our right flank while the real danger was from the left, and we who had been there knew it. This was our great mistake. The 5th on retreating to our position were sent into the woods on the right flank. On our immediate right flank was a company of Tammany Regt., and these men refused to advance but lay protected by the rising ground and actually shot some of our men who had advanced in front of them. General Baker came up and struck them with both tongue and sword.

At the first volley a California company on our left were seized with a panic and every one retreated. The panic caught our men, but by the exertions of Captain Tremlett and myself, it was soon stopped. Notwithstanding these cases our men fought hard and well for five hours, and their enemies accord that. Bullets rained like hail about

our ears and many a poor fellow fell biting the dust; this was left up for nearly five hours, though I cannot now remember it as more than one.

During the action a man was discovered in a tree over our heads and Colonel Baker declared he had shot at him six times. Colonel Baker was as brave a man as I ever knew and his Adj. General Harris, afterwards killed, was brave too. When Colonel Baker was killed, Colonel Logsdon assumed command, and he made a final charge but was repulsed. His intention was to go down to Edwards' Ferry where some of our men had crossed during the day, but he was obliged to give it up.

The enemy were so protected by trees that I saw them come out but once, and many of our men never saw them at all. At one time our men were firing, we had retreated a few rods and I ordered them to stop firing they would shoot their companions who were lying down just in front, but I soon saw they were men who would never rise again. This gave me my first impression that the battle was lost. But lost it was, and escape was all to be thought of. Major Rowe, Dr. Rowe and myself left the field with Colonel Lee. As we gained the bank of the river we urged Colonel Lee to cross in one of

the boats, but I refused to do so so long as there were wounded men to go, and there were only too many of them. Many were drowned in the river in attempting to swim across, and many were shot in the attempt. The boats were all swamped and during the night all who had not escaped were taken prisoners. A very few managed to get within our lines at Edwards' Ferry but most of those who went up the river were afterwards taken prisoners.

At this time we were joined by Lieutenant Perry and with a few men hurried the Colonel up the river. We came to Smoot's mill where a black man showed us a boat in the mill-race, but full of water. I think as it afterwards proved we had time enough to have taken this boat to the river, but the firing was so close that we gave up the attempt. As we came to the upper end of the island we thought of fording but the water was high, and Colonel Lee too much exhausted to attempt it. By proceeding up the river we hoped to find a boat, trusting the pickets were removed. At one place we stopped and made a raft tying rails together with our sword belts, but upon being joined by some ten men we gave

it up to them and went on. We continued on taking advantage of all cover we could find until we suddenly came upon a picket of cavalry to whom we were obliged to surrender. They took us to Leesburg where we arrived about midnight almost exhausted. General Evans offered us a parole but refused to send us to our friends. From this fact and from the nature of the parole we refused it.

While at Leesburg we were given a supper which, as we had taken no food but once in thirty-six hours, and then but partially, was most acceptable. At one P.M. we were started on foot in the rain for Manassas. A lumber wagon was provided for some who could not walk, and the rest including the privates walked through the mud and rain all that night, all the next day until about four P.M., when we rested near Bull Run. Here we thought we were to spend the night, and the officers had begun to dry themselves at a fire in a house near by, and were expecting some food, when we were ordered forward some six miles to the Stone House on Bull Run battlefield. After standing outside for an hour in the rain we were allowed (that is the officers) to go into this house which was hastily furnished in the flight. We made a

fire of the rising, but the place was too foul to be warm. After waiting until midnight they at last brought in some bacon and corn bread (pone) and this, though of poor quality, being the first morsel for twenty-four hours was quickly devoured. We had endeavored to buy bread on the route but could obtain none.

November 10, 1861. Sunday. General Winder came in the afternoon and read an order of the War Department to the effect that one Colonel should be held as hostage for the man Smith convicted of piracy in New York, and five other Colonels, five Lieut. Colonels and Majors, and three Captains, thirteen in all, should also be hostages for the men on trial in New York as pirates. The names of the six Colonels were put in a tin box, and the Hon. Offered Oly was asked by General Winder to draw therefrom the name of one who was to stand for Smith. Colonel Corcoran of New York was the victim. The other Colonels were — Colonel Lee of 10th Mass., Colonel Lowell of Tammany Reg., Colonel Wood of 14th New York, Colonel Woodruff of 2nd Kentucky, and Colonel Wilcox of 1st Michigan, Lieut. Colonel Wolff of 2nd Kentucky, Lieut. Colonel Brown of

Pennsylvania, Major Rowe 20th Mass., Major Potter 20th Mass. Inf., Major Edes 1st Artillery, Captain Brennan 15th Mass., Captain Brickwood 15th Mass., Captain Reffer California Regt. Colonel Corcoran was to be treated in all respects as a condemned felon, and the others to be held as prisoners accused of infamous crimes. Such is the honorable warfare of the "chivalrous South-rons" — officers of the army held for common seamen.

This morning at roll call, Captain Bents and Lieutenant Merrill were discovered to be absent and great was the surprise of our jailors thereof; our privileges are, in consequence, somewhat abridged, but we are only too thankful if they succeed.

November 11th. Wrote letter to C. H. Wilson, Salem, Mass. Received letter from W. E. Lutrestall on board U. S. Frigate Minnesota, assuring me of his having written to my friends. Answered the above letter. Colonel Lee received letter from Lieut. Colonel W. W. Averell via Lisbury. General Lowell offered to permit him to send money and clothing to the wounded. All at home were well. Lieutenant Merrill and Captain Bents were caught and brought back and are placed in irons.

November 12th. Wrote to General Winder to ask permission to have money and clothing (200) sent

to us via Leesburg. Wrote to Quincy asking for clothing and money and in regard to disposition of effects. Sent power of attorney to E. B. Wilson. Wrote to Governor Andrew of Mass., and Governor Ramsey of Minnesota asking for supply of money and clothing for the men, of which they stand in great need. Wrote to E. B. W. A private prisoner in a building above us died to-day. He was wounded shot a few days since by the Guard. This makes the fourth man so shot since we have been here.

(Enders, Sutton & Co. Bankers, Richmond Va.)

November 13th. Received two letters from home.

November 14th. Colonel Lee and other officers were taken to jail this afternoon; they (seven in all) are confined in one room on the second floor ten feet square. Dr. Gibson, of C. S. A., sent for us to-day and we met him in the office next door. He had received a letter from Dr. Alison Warren asking his assistance on my behalf, and also my fellow prisoners. Dr. Gibson offered in a general way to do anything in his power, and I told him when I was in want I would take the liberty of calling on him. There were many things he might have offered to do, but which I would not ask for. Major Powers's friend, Colonel Randolph, has undertaken

I purchase for us some condiments of which we are very much in want. From little insight I have been able to make into the British character gives me the impression that they are very liberal in promises but in nothing else.

We were very glad to hear that the ladies of Boston were kind to the prisoners at Fort Warren.

November 15th. Captain John Marks of Philadelphia, joined our mess to-day. Due from him $2. We now have twenty $100. Major Revere has, besides about $70. Our former mess of five have expended $55. previous to this date.

Originally Lt. brought $25. – Adj. $15 – Gr. $80 – Major balance.

November 16th. Rumors to-day of fighting at Alexandria. Sugar, 10. $1.00 – Potatoes $.50 – Received from Captain Marks $1.00. This morning the Richmond Prison Association met.

November 17th. Sunday. Service in the evening by Chaplain Mines. Received note from Colonel Lee; they are very uncomfortable in prison. Seven in a room 17 x 11½, and not allowed to step out of it for any purpose whatever. Neither sky nor ground visible from the windows. Wrote a letter to Richard Wheatland and hope for an opportunity

to send it. Rumors of a fight at Manassas.

November 18th. Applied for permission to go to see Colonel Lee and Major Revere at the prison and was denied the privilege. Orders from General Winder to-day to the effect that 600 prisoners go to Tuscaloosa, Ala., on Friday. Soon after 500 go to North Carolina. Officers are allowed to select places. Balance to go to No. Carolina in a few weeks. We have decided to go to North Carolina as our men probably go also, and because it gives us more time here with our friends in prison. Wrote to Captain Gibbs, Commandant of this port, to allow myself, Perry, Markoe, and Dr. Revere to remain as long as possible in Richmond. The news of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate Commissioners to Europe, is the subject of conversation to-day. Three Georgia regiments left here for Manassas to-day, according to the "Examiner".

Colonel Randolph brought several articles of underclothing to-day.

November 19th. Sent carpet-bag to Colonel Lee. Captain Gibbs has agreed to put us on the list of last to leave Richmond.

November 20th. Sent letter to R. H. W. Received from Markoe $10. Paid Expense $2.30.

November 21st. Supposed to be "Thanksgiving Day" in Massachusetts. The Staff officers dined together; sent dinner to the jail.

The Richmond Prison organization met and passed a very pleasant evening, but Captain O'Meara made some uncalled for remarks which were justly offensive to some Confederate officers who were present.

November 22nd. Wrote to C.B.P. asking for credit with Messrs. Endicott, Sutton & Co.

Twenty officers, including Captain O'Meara, sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala. today, with 150 men. The journey by the route they are ordered to take is sixteen hundred and fifty miles. We were very sorry to lose Lieutenant Tuttock & the Tiger (called familiarly Racoon), and some of the other officers.

November 23rd. Received letter from Abby today; as yet they have not received letters from me although I have written many. Also received letter from W. G. Saltonstall.

General Winder has prohibited any communication with the jail, also with our men.

General Winder refuses to allow communication with Lieut. Colonel Pelham through General Evans via Danville.

November 24th Sunday. Wrote to W. G. Saltonstall

asking him to send home for clothes. Wrote to Captain G. C. Gibbs, Commandant of post, asking him to obtain for me W. L. Putnam's sword, offering to redeem it.

November 25th. More "Yankees" sent to Tuscaloosa, including the Minnesotians and 11th and 5th Mass.

November 26th. Heard from Paul; all well but Colonel Cogswell and Captain Rockwood. Gr. R. had encouraging letter from home.

November 27th. Answered letter from Allen Lucas, New Bedford, about George W. Lucas a prisoner. W. A. Abbott was discharged to-day. Sent chessmen to Colonel Lee.

November 30th. Received letter from Harriet; they had just received (19th) five letters from me. Dr. Higginbotham said to-day that Colonel Lee and Major Revere were well. Mr. Vancost, brother of Dr. Vancost of Philadelphia, a Union prisoner, came today. Wrote again to Captain Gibbs about Putnam's sword.

December 2nd. Received four letters — one from John Revere, Esq., notifying me of box of clothing for the men; one from Edward, and A., and H. Wrote to W. W. Pabrey. Snowing at night.

December 3rd. Answered letter from mother. Received box of clothing. Wrote R. H. W.

December 4th. Freight on bundle for self, Dr. P., Mayo and Colonel. Underclothing very acceptable.

December 5th. Received letter from Wm. G. Hollingshead, very kindly offering to send me anything. Mr. J. M. Forbes saying that he was trying to lodge a credit here for me of $100, to be used for the benefit of the Mass. soldiers prisoners of war in Richmond. One from A. G. Brown, on acknowledging receipt of letter from me concerning the wants of Mass. soldiers, and notifying me that Quarter Master General Reed had forwarded clothing, &c., to Richmond. Also one from E., all well at home. Heard from the Colonel.

December 6th. A partition is put across the prison which serves to keep out the draught. Captain Markoe had several books sent,- "Credit and Credit," "Great Expectations," &c.

December 7th. To-day I walked out for the first time to distribute clothing to the men. They were very glad to see me and also to get the supplies. Remained an hour or two with them and then went to the hospitals. Besides our men there, I saw Lovell Williams, and Lt. H. H. Loney of Minnesota. Wrote to John Revere acknowledging receipt of box of clothing. Rumor of a great fight at Manassas. Some 1500 of the Confederates sick in the

hospitals, of typhoid pneumonia; several of our men die every day, but none yet of the 20th.

Received note from Miss Goodwin of Philadelphia.

December 8th. Sunday. A beautiful warm day. Continued rumors of fighting at Manassas. Such stories make imprisonment doubly hard to bear. Flag of truce goes tomorrow. Gave Howell Williams $2.00 and shirts; .60 for medicine for privates in hospital; sent books to Sergeant Mellen who is in consumption. Three men were brought into the yard and placed in coffins to-day.

December 9th. Received letter from Ellen dated Nov. 12, also a line from Col. P. Wrote to Ellen, and W. H. G., Minnesota. Some of the boxes of clothing arrived. Exchanged stewards.

December 11th. Rumors of fighting at Yorktown. Large number of sick men came up from the peninsula to-day. McGruder said to be outflanked by Wool. All available men sent from Richmond leaving very small guard in the city. The appropriations of the City Council for fortifications were only $30,000.

December 12th. One of the men of the 15th died. Gave Sergt. Mellen $5 from fund of R. S. Forbes.

December 13th. Wrote to Mrs. J. P. Reeves about her husband.

December 14th. Received letter from William McKim authorizing me to draw on Messrs. Endicott, Sutton & Co., for $100. Also letter from E. B. Pierson said to contain $50, but which only contained $40. Evidently a mistake. Distributed part of the clothing to the men. Captain Williams of 12th Indiana brought in to-day. Mr. Hugley released. Prospects of exchange good. Two boys brought in to-day taken near Evansport. Corporal Charles Upham of 15th died to-day.

December 15th. Sunday. The last week has been a succession of beautiful days - October weather.

December 17th. Boys released; also, Chaplain Mines.

December 19th. Received letter from Mary Goodwin; also, letter from E. - H. Drew $200 for Mr. H. Packed clothing for South.

December 20th. Wrote to officer in charge of clothing sent to his care for prisoners of war, - to wit: - New Orleans, 36; Columbia 3; Muscatossa 27. Two Methodist friends sat in silence with us to-day and afterwards preached peace and a fearful religion.

Either they are just blind this age of enlightenment, or we are. Wrote to mother.

December 21st. Received letter from R. T. H. Distributed three bags clothing sent to Co. C, 15th Mass. Hon. Mr. Faulkner called to see if he could do anything for us, as our friends have been attentive while in Fort Warren. Mr. Ely released to-day. Received letter with package to Gr. Revere.

Mr. Faulkner called on Colonel Lee at the jail, and told me that the privates were better treated than they were, and assured me he would try to alleviate their situation.

Received letter from M. L. Cadwallader informing me about his accident on board the "Illinois".

Received two letters from Ellen and one from H. Wrote M. G. S. Distributed money amongst the men.

December 22nd. Sunday. Report of skirmish at Fairfax resulting favorably to us.

Wrote to Mrs. Lee in answer to note from her by Mrs. Smith. To J. M. Forbes acknowledging receipt of money, and to Quarter Master General Reed acknowledging receipt and distribution of clothing for Mass. prisoners of war. To Mr. Sidney Bartlett introducing Mr. Ely, and regarding condition of Colonel Lee and others. Also to Colonel Lee, to Ellen, and to

Captain Gibbs about exchanging the sick men. Sent list of Mass. men other than 15th and 20th, to General Reed.

December 23rd. Mr. Ely called on Colonel Lee. Received accounts of a victory at Grainsville.

December 24th. Visited the men in hospital. Received letter from Mrs. F. P. Lee. Wrote to Gen. Bryant and Mary Goodwin.

December 25th. Christmas. Mrs. Gracie of this City sent us a turkey. She is one of Markoe's friends and has been very kind. We learn that our friends in jail have a good dinner to-day. I have been indisposed for a day or two with a cold and bilious attack and did not enjoy it much, but found the turkey a great relief from the inevitable beef. We did not pass a very pleasant day. Some of the incongruous elements here got vinfed with spirit to such a degree that they were more than usually disagreeable and disgusting. I am sorry to record that the Richmond prisons do not contain many representatives who come up to the ideal army officer, and this fact adds very much to our discomfort. Mr. Ely released last night.

December 26th. Still somewhat unwell. Lt. Rowe and Lt. Fletcher given their parole and

change of hospital when our men are confined. They will have an opportunity to do much good. Received from Enders, Sutton & Co. on a/c J. M. Forbes $200.

December 27th. Wrote to V. E. Stevenson explaining my conduct in regard to the majority of 24th Regiment. Received letters from Abby, Arthur Rogers, and Mrs. Tower.

December 29th. Sunday. Still indisposed — headache and weakness. Confinement begins to wear on the system.

December 30th. Lieutenants Dickenson and Hurt discharged. Several privates to go in a few days. Wrote to Charles Perkins and sent with Markoe's letter by one of them.

December 31st. The last day of the year 1861, probably the most momentous one since we were a people. God grant the next may bring peace to our unhappy land. The more I see of this terrible war, the more I deplore it and the more I see the necessity of continuing it. Our cause is even more desperate than theirs. We are fighting for liberty and future peace and against ignorance in its vilest forms. These people are being taught to hate with a bitter hate three-quarters of the people on this continent. The press teems with scurrilous

editorials against the Yankees, ludicrous to us who read them here but, as I believe, believed by the common people in the South. Yard will not dispel this feeling even if we come together again, which I fear will never be the case; the feeling alone which is generated by this war will prevent it. God grant that our rulers will act with reason and justice and that fanaticism may never gain ground at the North. That the people may be taught to see that slavery is not the object of this war and should have no part in it whatever. That we may bring back our Government to a firm basis of truth justice, and eternal right, and good will toward men be our watchword. These are my old year prayers and may they be heard in Heaven.

January 1st 1862. Mrs Lee Gen sent me out of flowers and in sending some oysters.

To year opens on me yet a prisoner in Richmond still I have much to be grateful for. I hear from my friends at home; they are well and do not forget me. My own health remains though not unimpaired, yet comparatively good; nor am I suffering for want of food and clothing. We are conscious of the fact that our being here deprives us of affluence, rank and position which others, who are

more fortunate, enjoy. But we are in strong hope that another month or at least two will end this imprisonment, and this useless, aimless life; useless indeed has mine always been but never quite so thoroughly so as now.

January 2nd. Received letter from Colonel Lee enclosing one from Quarter Master Folsom. Paid $2.50 in gold to Howell Williams, 1st Minnesota, who goes home tomorrow.

January 3rd. Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Fiske released. Gave Hunt a letter to W. G. S. Wrote to W. B. Kinsman, Miss. Co., and Quarter Master Folsom. 240 prisoners released to-day, most of them Manassas men. We succeeded in getting Sergeant Mellen of 50th, off with them.

Oysters tonight in honor of Captain Hunt.

January 5th. Sunday. Cold, dreary day. The weather for the last month has been perfect. I never saw such a December anywhere, and people say here that it has been an uncommon season. Assisted Markoe in distributing clothing to his men. Received letter from W. W. Palfrey.

January 6th. Visited the hospital. Gave the men some money. Have at last succeeded in sending south the clothing provided by the State,

but was obliged to pay arrestant charges. Wrote to Sergeant Fritz, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and to officer in charge of prisoners at New Orleans. Wrote to Stedman and W. W. Palfrey, and Colonel Lee.

January 7th. One day passes so much like another that there are but few incidents to take note of. We read, eat, drink, and sleep; breakfast at 10, dine at 2, supper at 5½. Generally asleep at 11. In the morning we read the papers, talk about the contents, walk about the apartment for exercise; in the evening we often play at cards, but oftener read or write. There is not one redeeming quality about the life. The mind cannot be brought down to study, and is hardly amused by Scott or Dickens. We receive letters is our chief delight. Very many of our associates are men of vulgar tastes and habits, so that their society is anything but agreeable. Noise and confusion reign most of the time and a constant jarring of one's sensibilities.

January 8th. The sick and wounded are to be sent home day after tomorrow. They are evidently anxious on this side to make exchanges. I presume they want the use of the buildings we occupy, for their own men.

January 9th. Captain Gibbs informed me

to-day that a Mr. Smith had a son in Port Tarrant and he had been informed that he would be released for a Federal officer. Captain Gibbs very kindly selected me, and offered, if the sanction of the Government was obtained, to send me north on parole for thirty days to endeavor to make the exchange. Mr. Enders called and agreed to accept my endorsement of a letter of credit in favor of Mr. Revere. Captain Markoe's birthday 1.8.

January 10th. A gentleman (Gouvi Martin) called on Markoe and stated that his wife had written to her father, Mr. King of New York, that if a Confederate Captain taken at Hatteras were sent down here, he could be exchanged for me. Perry's trunk arrived. We have been longer now without letters than ever before. Settled accounts with Mr. Revere, leaving me in his debt $50.

January 11th. The Enquirer this A.M. publishes a letter written by me yesterday to General Winder. Some of our prisoners have made careless statements north to the effect that clothing sent here is not received. Since I have been in Richmond I have seen nothing to cause me to think that there was any unfair retention or abstraction

of either money or clothing. Mr. Higginbotham brought me a letter from Colonel Lee. I am satisfied that their treatment is not the same as that given to our privateers, and not what is due their rank and character. A large mail came down last night from Norfolk. Preparations are being made to-day to send tomorrow by boat 100 wounded men. If I am released I am to go with them. Captain Gibbs assures me I shall visit Colonel Lee. If all comes right this will be a day of great happiness to me.

January 1st. Sunday. Heard nothing in relation to my release except that Lieutenant Merrill of U.S.A. had some friends who were endeavoring to effect his release for the same party. The officers in this room made up to Captain Gibbs and Lieutenant Haistan $70. stolen from the office from letters to prisoners. These officers very generously gave the money for the use of the sick prisoners. Captain Gibbs, promoted to Major, goes to Salisbury, N.C. to assume command of the prisons there, and we all follow soon.

January 13th. Wrote to General Winder asking for an interview. Letters came to-day from Troy, Jan. 4 and 7, one from Caroline, Jan. 31 mo.

from H. Dec. 25th, one from F. W. P., Dec. 22, one from W. H. G., Dec. 26. Wrote to mother and A. L. Rogers. Our men (wounded) go on Wednesday next. My fate will be decided tomorrow.

January 14th. Saw General Winder at his office at 4 P.M. Rode there in company with Lieutenant Hartston on horseback; the distance one and one-half miles and the exercise delightful. General W. received me with politeness and told me that his Government refused to exchange me for a citizen. I then expressed to him my belief that I could through the influence of my friends effect a change in the treatment of the privateers could I be sent north with the assurance of this Government of their willingness to reciprocate. By his advice I made the application through him to the Secretary of War in writing. The boat with the wounded goes on Friday, and I expect to hear the result of my application day after tomorrow.

General Winder consented to our mess remaining in Richmond instead of going to Salisbury. He also gave me a pass into the prison; the first time any of us have had permission to enter. Now, however, Dr. Revere can go any day, and myself when I apply. Colonel Lee and Major

Pierce were delighted to see me, but my heart sank within me when I saw the hole they were in.
The jail is off the street, and the view from very small windows of the one room in which seven prisoners are confined, looks out on a blank wall of a very small court-yard some twelve feet wide.
The building is two stories but in both not more than sixteen feet high. The space for each is ten by three feet, and half of this is occupied by their beds when tied up. Captain Gibbs had been twice to see them, General Pinder once, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Cly once. Under them are confined negroes who add to the disagreeable atmosphere. No prison in New England is so miserable and uncomfortable, and I believe no seven imprisoned men in the North are so illy cared for as these. Twenty minutes twice a day is allowed to visit the court-yard.
I wrote to Lewis Cass, to be forwarded by General Pinder, concerning William Williams' word.
Wrote to John Pierce asking authenticated account of the condition of the privateers.

January 15th. Rainy. Dr. B. visited the jail. My birthday.

January 16th. Private Partridge, Co. G, 10th, died in the hospital today of typhoid fever.

Visited the hospital to-day; all getting ready to go tomorrow.

January 17th. Wounded men (160) sent down the river this A.M.

January 18th. The morning papers mention the arrival at Norfolk of three Surgeons, one Adjutant, two Captains and two Lieutenants.

January 19th. Sunday. Wrote a letter to General Winder, and Charles A. Upham, St. Paul.

January 20th. Heavy rain with thunder and lightning. Dr. Revere's parole taken away to-day.

January 21st. Three months captivity. Received letters from Mrs. Fitton, Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Goodwin, and R. H. W. Wrote to W. H. S.

January 22nd. Sent letter to General Winder containing a request to substitute the following officers for the hostages now in jail.

C. L. Peirson, W. E. Merrill, J. H. Hooper
G. B. Perry, J. E. Greene, C. M. Hooper.
John Markoe,

January 23rd. Expecting letters all day but none came. Commenced the "Cloister and Hearth."

January 24th. Good news from Somerset, Ky. Received an order to visit the jail. My papers

are before the Cabinet and General W. will inform me of their decision. Wrote to Mrs. Goodwin asking her to call on Mrs. James Mather 1120 Locust St., Philadelphia.

January 20th. Received letter from A., Mr. W. G. and Wm. Kinsman. An order came for my release with four other officers – Lieutenants Booth, Parks, Hooper, and Dr. Hutcher. We go on Monday morning. Settled and paid all "Mess" accts.

January 26th. Sunday. Visited the jail and spent the morning there. My last day in prison. Tomorrow I shall be again under the Stars and Stripes. So many pleasant hopes and memories mingle with the numerous plans for release of my friends that my mind is too full for distinct thought or writing. I have received a passport which reads thus:—

"Permission is granted L. H. Pierson to visit Norfolk upon honor not to communicate in writing or verbally for publication any facts ascertained, which if known to the enemy might be injurious to the C. S. A. "signed for the Secretary of War.

I have signed a parole to take no part in the existing hostilities until released or exchanged.

Had an interview with General Wise who

stated to me officially and for his Government that if the privateers are placed as prisoners of war, the hostages shall receive the same treatment.

Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes!

January 27th. Left Richmond for Norfolk at five A.M.; reached Norfolk before noon. Reported to General Huger and left on the William Seldon commanded by Lieutenant Preston. Met the U.S. boat Adriatic, Captain Millwood, and gazed at the Stars and Stripes once more. Had an interview with General Wool who gave me no encouragement in regard to my friends. Left at night for Baltimore. Met Mr. Sheldon of New York, bearer of dispatches from General Burnside; also Mr. Van Brunt and Bradford. Shared stateroom with Mr. LeFord of Baltimore, just from Richmond.

January 28th. Reached Washington at eleven A.M. Had an interview with Colonel Townsend and Adjt. General Thomas; also with General L. Williams. Drew $541 from Pay Department; sent forward all letters, and wrote to Perry, Homer, and John Revere. Telegraphed. Saw Hon. Charles Sumner in the evening. To call tomorrow night.

January 29th. Arranged an interview

with General McClellan, tomorrow at ten. Agreed to dine with Mr. Richard B. Hill at half past four. Mr. John B. Forbes is to see Mr. Seward to-day. Wrote to E. B. P. enclosing draft for $456.

January 30th. Dined with Mr. Fisher, cousin of Markoe. Waited from ten A.M. (before breakfast) until four P.M. to see General McClellan. Saw Secretary Stanton. Met Mr. Barson of New York and Mr. Minturn, and Aspinwall. Saw Governor Fish of New York, by note from Mr. Stanton. Met General Stone at General McClellan's office. Saw Hon. H. M. Rice of Minnesota and Hon. J. H. Rice of Massachusetts. Met Captain and Mrs. Dudley, of 10th Infantry. Wrote to Perry.

January 31st. Waited all the morning at General McClellan's. Wrote to W. J. R. and Dr. H. Dined with Hon. G. Cooper. Wrote to Governor Andrew. Called on Mr. Sumner, Wm. P. Mason, R. B. Irwin, Captain McMahon and Captain McClellan. Very polite at Head Quarters.

Verified E.B.R.

Boston Nov. 24, 1863.

Dear Rose.

At the outbreak of the war I joined the 4th Bat. N.E.G. and spent about 30 days doing garrison duty at Fort Independence. Octr. 1st, 1861, I went to Mo. to join the "Fremont body guard." Upon offering my services, the Comdg. Gen. J.C. Fremont appointed me 1st Lieut. and A.D.C. This at Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 15, '61. Upon November 3rd Fremont was relieved of his command, and I, not having been mustered, returned east with him. January 11/62 I was commissioned and mustered as 2nd Lieut. 20th Mass., and reported for duty at Poolsville. Was comd. 1st Lt. Jany Nov. 12. In March '63 I was transferred to the 54th Mass.

Commissioned as Captain Mch. 6 - mustered Mch. 30
" Major April 17 - " May 13
" Lt. Col. May 31 - " July 1
" Colonel July 18 - Sept. 1

Bot. Brig. Genl. June 27, 1865.
Discharged with 54th Mass. August 20, 1865.

I hope you don't want anything more.

Yours truly,

(signed) E. N. Hallowell.

Verified E.H.R.

Boston, Mch. 8, 1870.

Dear Ropes,

My Brevet commission does not state for what services it was given. I have reason to believe I was spoken of with praise after the assault on Fort Wagner, the battle of Olustee and the smaller actions during the campaign in North Carolina just prior to the close of the war.

Yrs very truly

(Signed) E. W. Hallowell.

Mr J. C. Ropes
Boston Mass.

Verified E.B.R.

Boston, Nov. 17th, 1871.

John C. Rafter Esq.

Dear Sir,

The following is an answer to your circular.

Date of first commission as 1st Lieutenant, June 30th, 1864.

Joined the Regiment July 15th, 1864.

Was borne on the roll of Company A, Albert R. Holmes Captain, but had charge of the remnant of the old 15th Mass. Infantry which was transferred about that time to the 20th. Was in the following engagements while in the 20th:—

Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run, Boydton Road, Vaughan Road, Farmville, and at the surrender of the enemy.

In hospital, sick, at Reams' Station. See P. 186

Was not wounded or taken prisoner while in the 20th.

Brigade Commander — George N. Macy.

Corps Commander — General Hancock.

Do not remember the name of the Division Commander.

Previous to joining the dear old 20th Mass. Vol. Infantry, I served three full years in the 2nd Mass. Vol. Infantry as Second and First Lieut.

You will see by the foregoing that my experience in the 21st is much more limited than some of our other officers.

I have a Muster Out Roll of Co. A which is at your service, and will bring it to you with pleasure if you wish, letting me know your office hours.

Respectfully Yours,
(signed) George F. Chase,
Late 1st Lieut. and Capt.
20th Regt. Mass. Vol. Infantry.

Verified E.B.R.

New York, 9th Nov. 1871.

John C. Ropes, Esq.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your printed questions relating to the 20th Regt. Mass. Vols., I was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in July 1861, but the exact date I cannot give as there are no records by me, but the date is the same as all of the original commissions. I joined the Regt. at its original organization. I was not present at the Battle of Balls Bluff, having been Officer of the Guard on Sunday, Oct. 20th, 1861, the day the regiment left Camp for Balls Bluff. I was with Lt. Col. Tappan and a part of the regiment, myself commanding our company, when a crossing of our forces was effected at Edwards Ferry. At this date I was a 1st Lieutenant, having been promoted over 2nd Lt. Abbott, he preferring to remain in his company to promotion in any other, and I was the second he being first on the List for promotions amongst the 2nd Lieuts. I was acting Adjutant of the Regiment from date of Balls Bluff until the return of Lieut. Pierson our regular Adjt. and who was taken prisoner. I then joined the Staff of Brig. Gen'l Lane and remained on duty as A.D.C. until the expiration of my term

of Lunch, retaining honorary connection with the 5th Inf. and receiving my promotion as Capt., the exact date of which I cannot give not having my papers where I can get at them for reference. I shall be in Boston some time during the present month and will call on you when I can give more satisfactory answers to the questions, as my papers relating to them are filed away at home. I am

Yours truly
(signed) W. V. Milton.

Verified E.B.R.

Providence, Mar. 28/72.

Mr. J. G. Ropes,

Dear Sir,

Your circular was received some time ago but till now I have had no favorable opportunity of complying with your request.

It pleases me to learn that a record of the 20th Mass. Vol. is about to be prepared and I wish you success in your undertaking, and quite an undertaking it is.

Though I was not one of the distinguished ones, I am proud of the many who were, and it is a pleasure to remember and praise them.

The 20th lost many brave and good officers and men, among the former a son of yours, I think, Lieut. Ropes. Lieut. R was one with whom my transactions were always agreeable, and he was one of my favorites. I deeply sympathize with you in your loss, and with the many who sacrificed dear ones to the cause.

I think you might obtain much useful information from the Adjutant General's department, and from the surviving officers in the Adjutant's department of the reg't and from officers in your City.

Date of my commission is July 1st, 1864. I enlisted at Nantucket, July 13, 1861, went to camp at Readville on the 17th, I think, and was mustered in on the 18th. In July 1862 I went into the 2. M. Cept. and remained in that until my discharge June 2nd 1865.

I was only present at Bull Run when our orderly sergeant, Liddell, was wounded, the first of the regiment was wounded I think, and with him I went to the hospital at Harrisons Island. Was private there in Co. A. Was never in any engagement. Capt. Bartlett, Lieuts. Macy and Abbott were in the field, and Gen. Macy or Bartlett can tell the names which I do not recall. Was never wounded or taken prisoner. My stay in the Co. was short, but while there I learned to respect my commander and subalterns as brave soldiers, and looked upon them as men, and their career from the beginning of the war to its close, or till one fell a martyr, was one any man <u>must</u> be proud of. Of my superior in the 2. M. Cept., Lt. Col. Parsons now Gen., I can with great pleasure say he is a man in every respect, honest, faithful, energetic, true to all, and treating his neighbor as himself. A better man I could not desire to be

under. From a few papers in my possession I can give you a little information, and that I enclose, wishing I might give ten times as much more.

Resp'y Yours,

(signed.) Charles H. Baker.

F. M. Vaipey,	Lt. Col.,	Comdg. Regt.	Jan. 9, 62
W. R. Lee,	Col.,	" "	June 22 "
G. W. Mucy,	Major,	" "	Apl. 20 63
W. S. Hall,	Col.,	" Brig. "	18 "
J. Gibbon,	Brig. Gen.,	" Div. "	" "
Couch,	Maj. Gen.,	" Corps "	" "
H. L. Abbott,	Major,	" Regt.	Mar. 15 64
H. L. Patten,	Captain,	" "	July 4. "
E. Muynitzky,	Captain,	" "	Nov. 11. "
Hancock,	Maj. Gen.,	" Corps "	12. "
H. W. T. Mali,	Captain,	" Regt. "	19. "
A. R. Curtis,	Lt. Col.,	" "	Mar. 12/65
G. W. West,	Brev. Brig. Gen.,	" Brig. "	" "
W. A. Olmstead,	Col.,	" " "	15. "
Hays,	Brig. Gen.,	" Div. "	21. "
J. Rettiker,	Major,	" Regt.	May 31. "
W. A. Olmstead,	Col.	" Brig. "	25 & 31. "

Verified E.B.R.

Boston, April 27th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your inquiry as to what time Lieut. Ellis Griffin left the regiment, I would state that Ellis was lost during a night march, a few days after the battle of the Wilderness, and turned up at Washington where he had managed to get by pretending to be wounded in the leg by the explosion of an ammunition wagon. From Washington he received leave of absence for a few days, and while in Massachusetts managed to get a slight flesh wound in the thigh, from the <u>accidental</u> discharge of his revolver. After his return to Washington he managed to get his discharge.

In regard to Griffin I am very doubtful if he was with the army when I joined the regiment on the 6th of May, or already at home. But I think that he was but have under arrest he probably stayed with the train. I am very confident that Griffin did no duty with the regiment from the 6th of May 1864 until his discharge; he having received permission to resign, being under charges preferred against him. I can get more particulars in regard to Griffin from Maj. Gallker, who knows more about him than I do.

If you wish I will write to Reitzer to-day and inform you of the result.

Very Respectfully Yours,

(Signed.) G. Magnitzky

John C. Ropes, Esq.,
Boston.

Verified 2.13.18

Record of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Pierce.
20th Mass Infantry.

I. July 1 1861.

II " " Capt.

III. Lieut.

1. 1st Lieutenant & Adjutant.

2. Colonel and original assignment Feb. 22, 1862.

VI. Not while with 20th Mass.

VIII. Col. by brevet, May 27, 1864. Brevet from March 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Brig. Gen. by brevet, May 27, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at battles of Weldon Railroad.

1861 April 25. Left Boston for Fort Independence. 2d Batt. Infantry under command of Capt. J. S. Stevenson, arrived and took possession.

July 10th. Went out to Camp Massasoit at Readville and began duties as Adjutant, 20th Mass., and was in command of the camp for a week.

July 18th. Were mustered by Captain Emory, U. S. A.

September 2d. Left Readville for Seat of War at 5½ P. M.

October 21. Taken prisoner at Battle of Ball's Bluff.

× × × × × × × ×

1862. February 22. Joined regiment at Camp Benton.

March 8. Leesburg occupied by Col. Geary's forces.

" 13. Reached Berryville en route for Winchester and bivouacked on ground occupied last night by 2nd Mass.

March 17. Detailed for duty on General Banks's Staff, as Acting Assistant Commissary of Brigade.

March 24. General Shields had a battle to-day and we were held in readiness at Sandy Hook either to march to his support or to Washington.

May 2. Colonel Lee, Dr., & Major Revere joined regiment last night.

May 7. In a slight engagement at West Point.

" 11. Lieutenant Perry arrived in camp.

" 31. Action on horseback at Seven Pines; that night the armies lay on their arms within 100 yards of each other.

June 1. Our loss of yesterday was 120.

" 2. Part of a day's rations came up.

" 3. Our pickets driven. 20th advanced to the front.

" 25. Advanced our pickets which brought on an action on the left. 19th Mass. lost 43 men.

Seven days battles.

1862. July 4. General Dana went to Philadelphia, sick.

" 21. Grand Review of Sumner's corps.

August 3. Returned to 20th Mass. as Adjutant.

" 4. Detailed as aid to General Sedgwick.

" 10. Placed by Surgeon on sick list. The first time since joining the army.

August 15. Left Harrisons Landing on twenty days' sick leave.

September 6. Left for seat of war as Lieut. Colonel 39th Mass.

September 14. Sent to guard fords of Upper Potomac.

October 15. Established camp on ground occupied last winter by 2nd Mass.

1863. January 4. Winter quarters at Falsville.

April 17. Arrived in Washington with regiment.

July 12. Joined Army of Potomac at Funkstown. 2nd Division, 1st Corps.

November 28. In line of battle at Mine Run.

December 11. Began winter quarters at Cedar Mountain.

1864. May 4. Crossed the Rapidan under Grant, in 2nd Division, 5th Corps, Major General Robinson.

May 5. Lost 17 men in fight.

" 8. Slightly wounded in arm. 53 wounded, 8 killed.

1864. May 9. Regiment placed in General Crawford's Division, General Sedgwick killed at 8 A.M.

May 10. Wounded in heart by shell. 45 wounded, 8 killed.

" 11. Sent to Fredericksburg in ambulance.

June 8. Rejoined regiment at Cold Harbor.

" 28. Moved men to front and made breastworks. This is the twenty-second complete work this regiment has made since May 5.

July 11. Colonel P. J. Davis killed. Assumed command of Regiment.

August 18. Shot through the body at Weldon R. R.

1865. January 4. Discharged from the service on account of physical disability.

Dear John — I send these memoranda as they are though what you really asked for might have been put in a very few words. But I thought my dates might confirm or correct some others.

How would the following do for the chapter on the 20th dead. It is from an English translation of the Æneid.

Yrs. C. E. P.

"Each has his destined time; a span
"Is all the heritage of man;
"'Tis virtue's part by deeds of praise,
"To lengthen fame through after days."

Baltimore Weekly Sun, Jan. 5, 84

THE BALL'S BLUFF FIGHT.

The Heroes of that Bloody Battle—Interesting Reminiscences.

An ex-captain of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, Confederate army, writes THE SUN as follows in regard to the battle of Ball's Bluff:

The news item in THE SUN of the 28th headed "The Hero of Ball's Bluff" brings fresh to memory the scenes of that conflict. Being a member of the 17th Mississippi regiment at that time and engaged in the battle of Ball's Bluff, I witnessed deeds of valor which in my humble opinion entitles more than one to be called a hero of that day. Gen. Nathaniel G. Evans was in command of the brigade composed of Barksdale's 13th Mississippi, Col. Featherstone's 17th Mississippi, Col. Burt's 18th Mississippi and Col. Hunton's 8th Virginia regiments. The enemy had crossed at Ball's Bluff a force of several thousand men, and at Edwards Ferry a similar force. Capt. Wm. L. Duff, with Company K, of the 17th Mississippi regiment, met and held the enemy in check for several hours, until reinforced by Col. Eppa Hunton's sixth Virginia regiment, when the fight was begun in earnest. No troops ever showed more gallantry than did Col. Hunton and his Virginians, but the odds were too great; the great numbers of the enemy were telling fast on them, when the brave Burt with the 18th Mississippi came upon the scene and inspired the Virginians with renewed hope and determination. The hail of shot and shell that greeted their advance was terrible, but onward they pressed. It was here Col. Burt met his death, and a braver soldier never fell. They had driven the enemy back across a small field in the woods to near the river, when they in turn were forced to fall back and return, fighting against heavy odds. The death of Col. Burt was caused a panic, confusion among the Mississippians, which was quickly quelled by the officer next in rank. In the meantime Col. Featherstone had "double-quicked" from Edwards Ferry, where he had been supporting Col. Barksdale. As he advanced to the aid of Hunton and the 18th Mississippi, his clear voice rang out, "Forward! Charge them into the Potomac or eternity." The furious and determined attack of Featherstone on the left and Hunton's Virginians and the 18th Mississippi regiment in front was more than the enemy could stand; they fled in confusion to their boats, flying from with the dying as well as the dead and dying, until they went down within a few feet of the shore. The enemy at Edwards Ferry recrossed the river as rapidly as possible, which they were able to do under cover of the darkness which had now come on, and Col. Barksdale, to his great disappointment, was not attacked. It was Col. Barksdale who, when mortally wounded, while leading his brigade at Gettysburg, and fell into the hands of the enemy, that said to them "You have repulsed us today, but we will whip you tomorrow."

General Evans's headquarters were at "Fort Evans," rather between Ball's Bluff and Edwards Ferry, and was undoubtedly the best place he could have selected to watch the enemy at both points, &c., yet he could not see what was going on in the thick woods around the Bluff, and he owed much to the skill and gallantry of the three colonels for the victory won that day. No brigadier ever went to battle with four braver or better colonels that did General Evans at Ball's Bluff and Edwards Ferry. I do not wish to detract from General Evans as a soldier and officer; we were well pleased with our commander. Two of those colonels still live to wear the honors they won on many battlefields. Two of them (Burt and Barksdale) gave their lives to the cause they espoused—one on the field of Ball's Bluff, the other at Gettysburg.

Baltimore Weekly Sun. January 5, 1884.

The Ball's Bluff Fight.

Heroes of that Bloody Battle. Interesting Reminiscences.

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22. Mass. Gov. Letter Bk. 168
Brig'd - E.B.R.

Head Quarters Corps of Observation.

Poolesville, Sept. 23rd, 1861.

General Order No. 16.

The General commanding has with great concern learned that in several instances, Soldiers of the Corps have so far forgotten their duty as to excite and encourage insubordination among the colored servants in the neighborhood of their camps, in direct violation of the laws of the United States, and of the State of Maryland in which they are serving.

The immediate object of raising and supporting this Army, was the suppression of rebellion, and the putting down by military power, of those ambitious and misguided people, who, (unwilling to subject themselves to the constitution and laws of the country,) preferred the carrying out of their own ideas of right and wrong to living in peace and good order under the established Government.

While, therefore, it should be the pride of every army to yield instant and complete obedience to the laws of the land, it is peculiarly the duty of every officer and enlisted man in this army to give an example of subordination and perfect obedience to the laws; and to show to those in rebellion that loyal national soldiers sink all private opinions in their devotion to the law as it stands.

By order of Brig. Genl. Stone.

(signed.) Chas. Stewart.

Asst. Adj. Genl.

(22-Mass. Gov. Lib. Rec. 168)
Verified. E.B.R.

Head Quarters. Corps of Observation.
Poolesville, Dec. 15, 1861.

Brig. Gen. S. Williams
Assist. Adjt. General.

General,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a most extraordinary letter addressed by authority of a Governor of a State to the Lieut. Colonel commanding a regiment of United States Volunteers serving in this Division, and respectfully request that the matter may be brought to the attention of the Major General Commanding, in the hope that he may be able to devise measures, which shall in future prevent such unwarrantable and dangerous interference with the subordinate commands of the army.

The fact that most of the soldiers in the regiment referred to were enlisted into the service of the United States in the State of which the Governor referred to is the respected Chief Magistrate, does not, I conceive, give His Excellency a right to assume control of the interior discipline of the Regiment; nor does it give him authority to command the punishment of a meritorious officer, for any offence, either real or imaginary.

If the officer referred to has been guilty of any offence (which I am free to say I do not believe

he has been) the military law prescribes the mode of preferring charges and the channels through which they should be preferred, as well as the mode of trial and the extent and manner of punishment.

While I endeavor to hold those under my command strictly amenable to the stern military law which they have sworn to obey, it is equally my duty to protect all whom I have the honor to command against wrongs attempted to be inflicted on them in defiance of the laws of the Union – the supreme law of the land.

Thousands of brave men, gathered into the service of the Union (the whole Union) from five or more different states of the Union, are now serving in this division and enduring unmurmuringly, cold, hardship and fatigue, simply because ambitious State officials at the South have unconstitutionally and lawlessly used their power to wrest from United States officials the trust confided to them by the nation.

The usurpations of these ambitious State authorities commenced in much smaller matters than this of assuming authority in a national regiment serving in the field against the public enemy far removed from the State of which His Excellency is

Governor. And it matters little to me whether the usurpation comes from South or North, Georgia or Massachusetts; I feel it my duty to bring the matter at once to an issue, and, if possible, to arrest the evil before its natural fruits (open rebellion) shall be produced.

The course of Major Anderson, one year since, in refusing to permit interference in the internal affairs of his command in Fort Sumter on the part of the Governor of the State in which he was serving the Union, was eminently distasteful to the Governor of South Carolina; nevertheless, Major Anderson's sense of duty prevented him from fulfilling that Governor's desire.

Disagreeable as it may be to me to do anything distasteful to the Governor of any State of the Union, I do not feel that it is consistent with my sworn duty to permit any Governor to give orders affecting the discipline of any regiment which the Government of the Nation has entrusted to my command.

I am not aware that there are here, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, or Massachusetts troops. I do know that there are here United States troops collected from all those states; and that they are carefully taught that their duty

is to serve the United States honestly and faithfully against all those who set themselves in opposition to the constitution and laws of the United States, whomsoever the opposers may be.

I will merely add for the satisfaction which I know it will give to the Major General commanding, that I do not believe that in the instance of the officer referred to in the letter of the Governor, nor in any other instance, the orders of the War Department in reference to fugitive slaves have been violated by officers of this division; and I am equally happy to state that in no instance within my knowledge and recollection (with one exception) have the laws, on the same subject, of the State of Maryland in which we are serving been violated by officers of the division. In that exceptional case, the officer offending promptly retired from the service.

I enclose a copy of Genl. Order No. 16, of Sept. 23rd 1861, from these Head Quarters, which will illustrate the course I have pursued here in reference to the loyal citizens of Maryland, who are of course to be on a different footing from rebels in arms.

Very Respectfully, General,

Your Obt. Servt.,

(signed) Chas. P. Stone,

Brig. Genl. Comdg.

22 - Mass. Gov. Let. Rec'd - 168
Verified - E.B.R.

Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac.
Washington, Dec. 20, 1861.

His Excellency John A. Andrew,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Sir:

A letter addressed to Lt. Col. Pabody, commanding 20th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, signed by Thomas Drew, Assistant Military Secretary, and purporting to have been written by Your Excellency's authority, has just been brought to my notice. In this letter Lieutenant Col. Pabody is directed to convey censure and reprimand to an officer of his regiment, for acts performed in the line of his military duty.

If the officer referred to had been guilty of any infraction of military law, or regulation, the law itself points out the method and manner for its own vindication, and the channel through which the punishment shall come. Any departure from this rule strikes immediately at the root of all discipline and subordination. The Volunteer regiments from the different states of the Union, when accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, become a portion of the Federal Army and are as entirely removed from the authority of the Governors of the several states, as are the troops of

the Regular Regiments. As discipline in the service can only be maintained by the strictest observance of military subordination, nothing could be more detrimental than that any interference should be allowed outside the constituted authorities.

Trusting that these considerations will commend themselves to your Excellency's judgment,

I remain, Very Respectfully,

Your Obdt. Servt.,

(signd) Geo. B. McClellan,

Maj. Genl. Comdg. U. S. A.

4 Mass. Vol. Letters 578.
22 " " " 168
Verified - E.B.C.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Executive Department.
Boston, December 24th, 1861.

To Major General George B. McClellan
Commanding U. S. Army.

General:

Your letter, dated the 20th inst., has at this moment reached me, and I deeply regret, that a more careful reading of my Asst. Sec'y's note to Lieut. Col. Palfrey, should not have prevented the misapprehension of fact, and a moment's consideration of the public duty imposed upon me and in reference to which I am bound to act, have prevented also the mistake of opinion under which I find your communication written.

I beg leave to remind you that Lieut. Col. Palfrey was <u>not</u> "directed to convey censure and reprimand to an officer of his regiment," but that he was informed that he would confer an obligation on me by saying to the officer in question, that, had I been apprised of the discreditable conduct to which I alluded at the time when I gave him certain promotion in his regiment, that promotion would not have been granted. I presumed that Lieut. Col. Palfrey perfectly well knew the distinction

between an order from a military superior, and a request from another, nor does there seem to me the slightest possibility of mistake between them.

But the error of opinion to which I had the honor to allude, is not less apparent than the mistake of fact.

Although I am in no sense Lieut. Col. Palfrey's military commander, he being a military officer in the military service of the United States, yet, since he is in command of a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, I have, as Governor of the Commonwealth furnishing his regiment to the service, certain grave and important duties confided to me by the Law of the United States in reference to the selection of its officers, including not only that of making the original appointments, but that also of filling all vacancies as they occur. And in performance of the duty of filling such vacancies, I have, out of compliment to the officer commanding any regiment in which they occurred, always corresponded with such officer, (in the spirit of the circular letter herewith sent for your information) in order to do what I could 1st. to secure to every soldier his merited promotion, and 2ndly to strengthen and confirm the just military and

personal influence and control of each Colonel in his regiment. But this correspondence implies reciprocal and honorary relations between the Colonel and myself. He is bound to deal with me frankly and upon his honor; and, I think, I have a right to complain rather that your intervention in this instance tends to injure the service by interrupting the proper relations between Massachusetts Colonels and their Governor, than that my letter to Lieut. Col. Palfrey tends to interfere with discipline. For there are two ways of meeting and dealing with the merits and demerits of military subordinates. The one is by reward and the other is by punishment. It is in the power of Courts Martial to punish offenders. But they cannot appoint officers nor promote them from one rank to another. This power is possessed by the Governors of the States, in respect to the Volunteer Regiments. And thus they are in danger (as any one would be) of granting substantial advantages to the undeserving, and of turning aside the demands of practical, and of abstract justice, by perverting their incidental power of reward.

Now, General, as you will at once perceive, does the duty of the appointing power stop with

simply considering whether a given candidate has been convicted by a Court Martial for some offence, nor whether he has done something for which he might be amenable to Court Martial, since one might in due season manifestly deserve promotion notwithstanding that. And, on the other hand, an officer might by acts and character not open to that sort of legal animadversion, be utterly undeserving of the expression of confidence that would be implied in his official promotion.

Now, assuming the truth of the facts to which reference was made in the letter of my Asst. Sec'y, (if they were not true, then the observations confessedly did not apply,) I found that either by Lieut. Col. Palfrey's inadvertence, or otherwise, I had made an appointment which I had great reason to regret, and which, I had and now have good reason to fear, weakens the regiment, and especially in reference to its <u>morale</u> and self-respect. I felt, and still feel that it was my duty to write frankly to Lieut. Col. Palfrey, who had recommended the appointment by promotion; and moreover, in order that I might not be supposed by the subject of such promotion, to have approved his conduct and intended to reward him for doing wrong, I thought it my duty to request Lieut.

Col. Palfrey to communicate to him the state of my mind in that behalf. And it was Lieut. Col. Palfrey's duty to know whether his subordinate had, in the conduct complained of, acted under orders to which his position required obedience, or whether, as I infer is the case, it was simply needless and super-officious.

I carefully avoid using his name, since it is foreign to my method to injure persons by indirection; while it was in precise accordance with it to make immediate and direct complaint of wrong, when most good and the least harm can follow.

And, in this correspondence with you, General, I carefully avoid alluding to the fact complained of, because the matter is one which, should I discuss with any officer of the army, — even the General-in-chief, — in its relations to military duty, I should justly incur the rebuke of the President, and of yours as well as my own sense of duty.

Permit me General, most respectfully to add that I trust the opinion expressed in your letter, that the volunteer regiments "are as entirely removed from the authority of the Gover-

nors of the States as are the Regular Regiments," will be so far modified as to recognize the existence of the powers carefully conferred on the Governors by Act of Congress.

Heartily uniting with yourself in the most earnest desire for the efficiency, good discipline and honor of the military service, I have the honor to be with high respect,

Your faithful Servant,

(signed) John A. Andrew.

5-Mass Corr. Gov. Andrew, 168
22-" " " " 168
Recipd Dec 30 1861

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Executive Department.
Boston, December 30th, 1861.

To Major General George B. McClellan,
Commdg U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

General.

I have, this morning, from the Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, copies of Gen'l Order No. 11 issued by Brig. Gen'l Charles P. Stone, and also of a letter from that Officer to Gen'l Williams dated Dec. 15th, accompanying a letter from Gen'l Williams in his capacity of Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, dated the 21st, but mailed, (as was the whole package,) on the 28th.

This letter of Brig. Gen'l Stone which (taken in connection with your own letter General, to which I have already had the honor to reply) is thus adapted by you, and at an interval of several days from my reply to yours, is thus forwarded to me without observation, as if with intentional endorsement of its statements, interpretations, and inferences, demands my attention.

Claiming no merit for myself that does not pertain equally to the humblest citizen-

of the Republic (which, thanks be to God! still lives, the refuge and citadel of Democratic Republicanism of all the earth,) I yet do proudly and serenely claim for the ancient Commonwealth over which it is my undeserved honor to preside as her Chief Executive magistrate, and for the office which I occupy and strive to fill, and for my own administration of that office itself, the absolute right, – earned by history, – of repelling all that is said or insinuated in that letter.

Without the alacrity, devotion to the Union cause, and energetic patriotism of Massachusetts, where to-day had been the Government, – in whose hands the Capital, – and where, indeed, the Union itself? And where, since these troubles began, has there been a person in any branch of service, who has devoted more hours of day and night to the simple, faithful, and untiring service of the President of the United States and his Department of War, in the cause of the country?

Bred, myself, a lawyer, and educated in the Massachusetts school, not only of patriotism but of constitutional interpretation, I have been neither ignorant nor unmindful of the limitations of power, the proper jurisdiction and rights of the Federal

Government, we, in the correspondence with that Government for the last nine months most amply shows, of the complete duty and right of that Government to lead, and of my own duty in aiding and following it in the support of the rights and honor of us all. And now, at the end of my first official term, I cannot receive without a certain degree of honest resentment, the more than insinuation contained in what is written by Brig. Gen'l Stone, about "the usurpations of these ambitious State authorities," and the like.

To remark of that official that — "the fact that most of the Soldiers in the Regiment referred to, were enlisted into the service of the United States in the State of which the Governor referred to is the respected Chief Magistrate, does not, I conceive, give His Excellency a right to assume control of the internal discipline of the regiment, nor does it give him authority to command the punishment of a meritorious officer for any offence, real or imaginary," is the key to all the errors of fact and inference, and of all the impertinent remark which follows.

But first General, I beg to call your attention to the attempted belittling of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by the implication that

all she had to do with the 20th Regiment was that "most of the soldiers" "were enlisted" "in the State."

The Regiment was raised in the State, under my authority, in response to a certain requisition, not for soldiers, but for "ten regiments" from the Department of War. I appointed and commissioned its officers, and the regiment was recruited here, on our own soil, at Camp Massasoit in the town of Dedham and the County of Norfolk, and marched from here to Washington with every kind of equipment and furniture recognized by the Army Regulations of the United States, - and all of it provided and paid for by this Commonwealth, - from its army wagons, ambulances, and horses, and its Enfield rifles (imported by Massachusetts from England under contracts made by an agent sent there by the State, the next week after the fall of Sumter) down to shoe strings and tent pins. Nor did we omit to supply anything for which the gallant Colonel William Raymond Lee (now a prisoner in a felon's cell at Richmond,) himself a regularly educated officer and distinguished graduate of West Point, suggested to me even a wish.

I would to Heaven that he were back now, at the head of his regiment; - or that the Army of the Potomac were hammering at his prison-door

with both hands,— and neither hand averted to protect the institution which is the cause of all this woe.

But next please to notice the allegation that the Governor did "assume control of the interior discipline of the Regiment,"— in averment for which the letter to Lieut. Col. Palfrey affords no shadow of justification, (the propriety of which letter was fully shown in my note to you of 24th December,) unless I am to understand that it is wrong for Governors not to promote volunteer officers who, in pretended obedience to army orders, break the laws in super-serviceable police work in aiding the pursuit of fugitive slaves.

The facts, of which I wrote to Lieut. Col. Palfrey, were in equal violation of the law of the United States, and of the <u>very</u> General Order No. 16 issued by Brig. Genl Stone himself, and now forwarded, by copy, to me. And I had, unwittingly, promoted the officer who was subsequently reported as guilty of the wrong. Brig. Genl Stone, it seems, was shown my letter to Lieut. Col. Palfrey in which I spoke of the reported conduct in the tone its illegality and inhumanity alike deserved. If the facts were not true, it was plain my letter did not apply to them nor to the officer promoted.

His Brig. Gen'l Stone and Lieut. Col. Cairey could see,- and they also saw and must know that my correspondence was not, either in substance or form, "a command of punishment." And Lieut. Col. Cairey's duty, if in fact the young man had done only what he was compelled to do by superior authority, was to have informed me to that effect in reply. If otherwise, truth, justice, and duty required him to inform the officer named in my letter to him, that I had promoted him in ignorance of what had occurred.

I am sorry to perceive in the conduct of Brigadier General Stone and Lieutenant Colonel Cairey a levity of mind which does not appreciate the responsibility of the grave duties with which the power of appointment charges the officer in whom it is vested.

I have the honor to remain, General, with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,

(signed) John A. Andrew.

5-Mass. Gov.-Lebsent-81
Verified. E.B.R.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Executive Department.
Boston, January 3d, 1862.

To
Lieut. Col. T. W. Higgins,
Comm'g 24th Regt. Mass. Vol. Infty.

Colonel,

His Excellency Governor Andrew directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and to reply that for reasons which appeared to him sufficient and which he cannot doubt that you understand, he saw cause to appoint Mr. Hallowell, by promotion, to a vacant captaincy in the 24th Regt; and, although it is a matter over which he has no authority, he is convinced from representations that have been made to him, that it would increase the personal respect of the men and their respect for their officers, if Captain Hallowell shall be assigned to the command of the German company formerly under Capt. Tarsenweder. The appointment of Capt. Hallowell was made before your letter of the 16th inst. had been written.

In reference to your inquiries concerning the construction of the Governor's circular letter of November 1st, I am directed to state that the most respectful consideration will always be paid to the

recommendations of the Colonels or commanding officers which are therein requested; and it was designed thereby to increase and strengthen the legitimate authority of commanding officers over their regiments; but it is expected also that those who make such recommendations shall appreciate the responsibility with which the Governor's power of appointment is invested, and shall endeavor to aid his judgment according to their own best discretion, and in no way endeavor to embarrass his action even when his judgment does not coincide with their own. In this instance there is no conflict of opinion as to Captain Hallowell's merit, ability, and desert, to which you have borne very cordial testimony; and the Governor will be much surprised to learn that he has not long since received his commission and entered upon his duties as a Captain. But if such a conflict of opinion shall at any time occur, the recommendation of the commanding officer is of course not imperative, for the duty of selection is intrusted to the discretion of the Governor and it is he who is responsible for its exercise. He requests the opinion of the commanding officer to assist his own; and if he cannot, from the best evidence he can obtain, bring his own opinion to coincide with

it, it is by his own judgment that he must stand, and he expects that judgment to be respected by the commanding officer, in the same manner as in any walk of life individuals may differ in judgment but mutually respect each other's convictions.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Respectfully Your Obdt. serv't,

(signed) A. H. Browne, Jr.

Lieut. Col. & Milty. Sec'y.

22-Mass. Gov. Letters 85
verified E.B.R.

Washington Jan. 25th 1862.

Dear Sir:

Having just arrived from Richmond and being fully possessed of the facts in regard to the Prisoners of War held as hostages for the Privateers in New York, I deem it my duty (since some of them are Massachusetts men,) to inform you in regard to their condition, and to ask your official influence in their behalf. Seven of these gentlemen, who are as you know some of the bravest officers in our service, are confined in the Richmond stronghold for condemned felons, in a cell 17 x 11½ ft. Much of this space is occupied with cots and the rest after making room for a stove and table gives barely space for the benches. There are two very small windows, doubly barred, giving only light enough to enable them to read a few hours in the day. The building, some twenty (20) ft. in height, is surrounded by a wall ten (10) ft. distant of equal height, and into this yard they are allowed access morning and night. The building is divided into 4 cells, the first story being occupied entirely by negroes (some thirty in all), and the entry or hall being common to both stories the stench arising is intolerable.

The yard is used as a whipping place for refractory negroes, and by the negroes themselves for all purposes. Their food is ordinary jail rations. In this dark, unhealthy and crowded den are confined gentlemen and officers of our army who have nobly fought for our cause. Is it so weak that we must sacrifice them to carry out a theory, already practically given up by the offer of Smith? I say sacrifice them, for although no one fears the hanging yet it is only a question of how long they can retain their health (which has suffered already) under their present circumstances.

While in Richmond, I endeavored in various ways to ameliorate their condition, sending to the Rebel authorities the names of officers who were willing to take their places, and urging it for the sake of common humanity - but was in every case refused. They professed to be willing to treat the hostages exactly as we treat the Privateers, but would listen to no proposal for their relief until the Privateers were placed as Prisoners of War.

In answer to a written application of mine, Genl. Winder, comdg. Dept. of Henrico, said he was authorized by his government to say that when the Privateers now in New York were placed as

Prisoners of War in Fort Warren, or elsewhere, Col. Corcoran and others would be at once placed on the same footing as the other Prisoners of War and subject to exchange for officers of their rank.

To this effort then of obtaining the consent of our Government to place the Privateers as Prisoners of War, I ask your cooperation and I need not (since the convicted and sentenced privateer Smith has been offered in exchange for Col. Corcoran) adduce any argument in its support. Nor need I say to you that if it is to be done it should for every reason be done now. But I may call upon you for the sake of justice to Massachusetts men, to demand that Col. Corcoran be not the only officer who can claim the sympathy of his Government.

You will understand, Sir, that I write you entirely upon my own responsibility, and that the officers in whose behalf I ask your services have never uttered a single complaint at their treatment, but on the contrary have expressed themselves willing to bear any hardship rather than any important principle should be sacrificed. In conclusion I can only add that if the Privateers are to be hung it will be a mercy, as far as the hostages are concerned, to hang them now.

With great respect I am Sir

Your most obt. servt.,

(signed) Chas. E. Peirson,

1st. Lieut. & Adj. Mass. 20th.

His Excellency
Gov. J. A. Andrew
&c. &c.

Endorsed by Gov. A. "Respectfully referred to Hon. Secy. of War. I have seen Secy. Fisher and he says that we already in fact treat the privateers as prisoners of war. Secy. Cameron and the President feel a delicacy in transferring the privateers to military jurisdiction. Secy. F. says Col. Corcoran has been treated with the utmost kindness & the rebels have given to transfer the privateers to military jurisdiction. Secy. F. says Col. Corcoran has been treated with the utmost kindness & the rebels have given to transfer the privateers to military jurisdiction. A. G."

Verify this is in Capt. Hoyt's handwriting. E.B.H.

20th Mass., Dec. 3, 1862.

Officers present & Cos. in which they are on duty.

Co. A.	Lt. Murphy	
B.	Lt. Wilkins	
C.	Capt. Dreher	Lt. Beckwith.
D.	Lt. Curtis	Act. Lt. Willard
E.	Lt. Perkins	Lt. Patten. Adj.
F.	Capt. Cabot	
G.	Capt. Holmes.	Act. Lt. McKay.
H.	Lt. Mason	
I.	Lt. Abbott	Act. Lt. Alley.
K.	Capt. Shepard	Lt. Ropes.

Officers absent.

A.	Lt. Whittier	
B.	Lt. Vander	
C.	Lt. Fuller } Lt. Kirschner }	
D.	Capt. Fallowell } Lt. Miller }	
E.	Capt. Schmidt	
F.	Lt. Muller } Lt. Fallowell }	
G.	Lt. Milton	
H.	Capt. Putnam } Lt. Rusland }	
I.	Lt. Riddle.	

Vacancies.

Co. A.	1 Capt.
B.	1 Capt. ?
E.	1st Lieut.
I.	1 Capt.

4 vacancies Dec. 3. to be filled by 3 Lts. above when com. In this estimate Capt. Hoyt is included Major.

Verified & line summer to be in Mass. Manuscript describing 20th B.R.

Roster 20th Mass., March 21, 1863.

A.	B.	C.
Whittier	Putnam	Curtis
McKay	Wilkins	Milton
Hibbard		Summerhays.

D.	E.	F.
Berry ~~Hazzard~~ ~~Willard~~	Schmidt	Murphy
	Perkins	Messer
		Killiher

G.	H.	I.
Holmes	Mason	Abbott
Walker	Cowgill	Riddle

K.
~~Stafford~~ Ropes.

Received Sept. 8.

Head Quarters 2nd Div. 2nd Corps.
August 1864.

Col. G. N. Macy.

Col.,

The 25th of this month has proved a fatal day for the old 20th. While at work at Reams Station on the Weldon R. R., we were attacked by A. P. Hill's corps and severely punished, losing from our Div., 1100 men, 28 officers. The 20th was captured entire. I hope Curtis has destroyed the colors. The 36th Mass. were on the 20th right, and they left the works when the 1st Div. broke. Two regiments, the 24th and 36th, were on the 1st Div. line under General Miles, having been sent up to support him. The 1st Div. lost 4 pieces of artillery; we got ours off; they also lost a Brigade color. We had only two Divisions of our Corps and Gregg's cavalry which behaved badly. The officers are not wounded of the Regt. (Am sorr,) Spencer, I think, is killed. Chase is at the Hospital, sick. The Regiment is now represented by ten muskets, and servants, drummers &c. If you wish any information relative to the affairs of the Regiment I would be happy to communicate them. Have just got back and have not got fully posted.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. Summerhays,
Capt. 20th Mass. & A.G. 2nd Div. 2nd Corps.

Visiting 2. B. R.

Head Quarters 2nd Div. 2nd A. C.

Sept. 12th, 1864.

Col. Geo. N. Macy.

Col.:

The 27th has at present 73 enlisted men and one officer. Capt. Magnitzky has charge of them. Sergt. Crowley, Gallager and Corp. Getz are with them, Privt. Yager of G, Smith of K, and in all 12 Americans represent the old men; the rest are all Dutch. Of the 15th Regiment 3 are present. Lt. Chase is absent, sick I think at City Point Hospital. The new colors have been sent back to the Q. M's, there being too few men to take proper care of them. The men here will not get any pay at present, although six months are nearly due, owing to the retained copies of the Muster and Pay Rolls not having arrived as yet, Capt. Magnitzky having sent them to the Adjt. Genl's at Washington where they probably lie pigeon-holed. Have written for them. Sergt. Crowley thinks the Colors were <u>not</u> taken, thinks they were destroyed. I sincerely hope it's so. The 1st Div. has about 800 Germans just arrived, and I think a squad arrived to-day. The Div. lies at the Deserted House where you went when you last came out to see Genl Hancock who has his head quarters now at

the Jones House. The 1st and 3rd Divisions lie in the works. We have a Railroad running now all along the line from City Point to Meade's Hd. Qrs.

Can not do much at present - the army needs men; cannot fill our works with a skirmish line.

The original Army of the Potomac taking in the 9th in place of the 6th Corps, numbers only 40,000 effective men.

Have not heard of Spencer - think him killed; Rase and Shea are all right - suppose you have heard from Curtis. Mugnitzky let that Beck go out of service, which I think was wrong. Heard that Maj. Patten was very low - did not think he could weather it. Lt. Tayward has gone home and will stop and see Patten. The 1st Brigade is commanded by Rugg, 2nd Brig. by Murphy, the 3rd by Col. Pierce whom you relieved; Col. Smyth commands the Div. Gen'l Gibbon is still at the 18th Corps; wishes to be remembered to you, also Moale.

Yours respectly,
S. W. Summerhays,
Capt. 20th Mass. & A. G. 2nd Div.

Verified E.B.R.

Before Petersburg, Va.
Sept. 12th, 1864.

Col. George N. Macy.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday and found the remaining men of the Twentieth to the number of 73, assigned temporarily to the 19th Mass. These 73 men include all; Drummers, Non-comm. Staff & men in the Quartermaster Department. 61 are present for duty, and only about 20 of these are armed; the rest shall be so to-day. They were all formed into one company under charge of Capt. Boyd of the 19th, but as men are now coming in daily from hospitals, I shall divide them into three companies for better discipline, and put A, B, C, and D together into one; E, F, G, and H; and I and K; the last two companies are the strongest and number more than each of the other four. As I was rather short on non-commissioned officers, having only four, I appointed Tower of Co. "A", who has again returned from hospital, a Sergeant, and hope it will meet your approbation

The new Color which was sent out has arrived here, but I have given it to the Quarter master to take care of, as we are still attached to the 19th

who have a color of their own. As soon as one or two more officers come out we shall be detached again from the 19th. Lieut. Col. Rugg of the 59th N.Y. is now in command of the Brigade.

I have made inquiries about the fate of Spencer, but I am happy to state that all opinions concur that he has not been killed, but is captured.

I find that the returned copies of muster rolls which I sent out a fortnight ago, have not arrived yet and must be still at the Adjt. Genl's office at Washington where I sent them, to be forwarded to the Regiment. I did not know then that the Regiment was captured, or I would have kept them till I went out myself. I have written last night to the Adjt. Genl's office to find out why the rolls have not been forwarded as directed. Till then we can't make out the muster rolls for July and August, but the Paymaster can pay for March, April, May, and June. I have all the books and papers safe out here but had great expense to get them so far.

I have been mustered to-day as Captain, but wish to know which company I shall be assigned. The only vacancy exists in Co. E, but as I took the responsibility for ordnance from Perkins

since June 30th, I believe it would be better if I could go into that Company and transfer Capt. Perkins to some other Company. Enclosed I send you a list of all officers still belonging to the Regiment. Capt. Whittier if not dropped entirely will have to go into Co. "K", and Perkins into "G."

I wish you would advise me as soon as possible of your orders, in time to make out the muster rolls.

Hoping this will find you in good health, I remain

Respectfully.

Your obdt. Servant.

Gustave Magnitzky.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Executive Department.
Boston, Dec. 14, 1864.

Brig. General Macy
2d Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

General,

I have been requested by His Excellency, the Governor, to write to each of the regimental Commanders of our State into whose regiments German recruits were enlisted. He wishes to know the truth as it is. Conflicting statements have been made in regard to them. Will you please answer?

How did the Germans in the old 20th behave as soldiers in camp, and under fire, as compared with the American recruits which have joined your regiment at different times, or with the men which composed the 20th when originally organized? He does not expect to compare them with veterans.

By giving me an answer on these points at your earliest opportunity you will greatly oblige His Excellency, also

Respectfully yours,
Wm. Schouler
Adjt. Genl.

General,

In reply to yours of 14th inst. I have the honor to state that as soldiers in camp the German recruits compare very favorably indeed with any other recruits.

Under fire they do not do as well; to a man, almost, they become crazy and although held up to the work by their officers they do not do much execution; Americans or Irish will fire three shots to their one. They have no confidence in each other and lack that shoulder to shoulder feeling that sustains other troops; when once broken they cannot be rallied or even found. I think them fully equal to the original Germans of the 20th; the latter had a great advantage, however, in having been some time in this country.

What are left of the old German companies are as good soldiers as can be found in the army.

Very &c.,

To

Brig. Gen. Wm. Schouler,
Massachusetts.

Casualties in 20th Mass. Vols.
from May 5th to May 17th, 1864.

Field & Staff.

Killed.	Wounded.
Major Henry L. Abbott.	Col. George N. Macy.
Adjutant H. M. Bond.	

Line Officers.

Killed.	Wounded.
Lieut. Edward Sturgis.	Capt. Curtis.
Lieut. L. E. Hibbard.	" Perkins.
	" Nelliher.
	" Holmes.
	Lieut. Mali.
	" Pease.
	" Ellis.
	" Griffin.

Enlisted Men.
Co. A.

Killed.	Wounded.
Priv. Wm. Armstrong.	Sergeant. Peter Vaukirk.
" Tyler Richardson.	Corporal. J. C. Orcutt.
" Albert A. Manly.	Private. August Brown.
	" Bradford Veale.
	" Michael Carty.

Co. A. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. J. R. Hamilton.
" F. C. Haskins.
" Abram Morse.
" James Sullivan.
" Henry Steiber.
" Fred Rodnitsky.
" John Smith.
" James Nickerson.
" J. T. Thompson.
" Jacob Miller.
" Wm. Ryder.
" B. F. Heath.

Missing.

Priv. T. D. Lines.
" August Brice.

Total.

Killed –	3
Wounded –	17
Missing –	2
	22

Co. B.

Killed – Private Einthorn.

Wounded.

Sergt. Rost.
Corp. Ferd.d Decker.
" Gustave Otto.
Priv. McDonald.
" Burke.
" Henry Bode.
" Bohme.

Missing.

Priv. Reardon.
" Harrington.
" Nolter.
" Gluer.
" Miller.
" Ratchser.
" Gurlett.

Co. B. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. Eicker.
" Schultz.

Missing.

Priv. Smultz.
" Hortsheiner.
" Leib.
" Kessler.
" Mannsman.
" Poddigs.

Total.

Killed — 1
Wounded — 9
Missing — 14
24

Co. C.

Killed.

Priv. John Quimby.
Edwd. Symers.
Jos. Mockley.
Edwd. Jacobson.

Wounded.

Sergt. Smoke.
" Wm. Fucks.
Priv. Werner Hahn.
" Chas. Freeman.
" Wm. Hammond.
" Edwd. Pepper.
" Saml. Hodges.
" Wm. Miller.
" John Schroeder.
" Pat. McGovern
" Herman Seifert.
" Schurder.

Co. C. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. Boehme.
" Pat. Rooney.
" Geo. Gorman.
" Henry Smith.
" Hanes.
" Martin Koch.
" Bierling.

Total.

Killed —	4
Wounded —	19
Missing —	12
	35

Missing.

Priv. Finn.
" Krug.
" Kuhn.
" Proechl.
" Otto.
" Smith.
" Oehlenschlager.
" Boehme.
" Blood.
" Ferier.
" Fowler.
" Danz.

Co. D.

Killed.

Sergt. Robt. Blackburn.
Corp. Dennis Dugan.
Priv. Jas. O. Sherman.

Wounded.

Sergt. A. H. Holbrook.
Priv. H. O. Armstrong.
" J. M. Cheney.
" Wm. Davis.
" John Fischer.
" John McDonald.
" Hugo Grah.

Co. A. contd.

Wounded.

Pvt. Fred Hampe.
" Fritz Kunike.
" John H. Kuper.
" John Lynch.
" Pat. O'Neal.
" Smurch
" W. A. Perry.
" August Thorson.
" Saml. Tiller.
" Henry Workman

Missing.

Pvt. Robert Clare.
" David Scanlan.
" Lewis Kempton.
" Kendrick.
" J. B. Tornachan.

Total.

Killed —	3
Wounded —	17
Missing —	5
	25

Co. C.

Wounded.

Sergt. Henry Gordon.
Corp. Henry Kelley.
" Morris Gale.
Pvt. Eugene Connelly
" Josiah M. Barrell.
" N. C. Gray.
" Wm. Ingalls.
" Chas. E. Leslie.
" John Murphy.

Missing.

Pvt. Wm. Thompson.
" Theodore Bastoll
" Wm. Ditman
" Rudolph Lahrg.
" Otto Zies.
" Jacob Bender.
" Wm. Wilkes.
" Edwd. Fisher.
" Henry Gager.

Co. E. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. John McCall.
" Henry Rakkee
" John Ellis.
" John Vaver. dead.
" N. L. Cummings.
" Pat. O'Leary.
" J. B. Wilson - died on June 2.
" Wm. Ponness.
" Thos. Waters.
" Henry Miller.
" Thos. Kehoe.

Total.

Wounded — 20
Missing — 9
29

Co. F.

Wounded.

Sergt. Charles Cain.
Priv. John Keefe.
" Levi Locke.
" G. W. Russell.
" Chas. Myatt.
" Geo. Haines.
" Emil Venka.
" John Rinaldo.
" Wm. Schiwer.
Priv. Adam Balmer.
" Francis Constant.
" Christian Derricks.
" Julius Hilse.
" Christian Rosenau.
" Charles Gesper.
" Thomas Jay.
" G. B. Dalpa.
" Geo. Warren.

Co. F. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. John Amenda.
" Henry Hagerdon.
" Albert Meyer.
" Eugene Sullivan.
" Pat. McManus.
" Francis Bartlett.
" Felix Chaplain.
" Wm. Huffman.
" Wm. Langehenrie.

Missing.

Priv. Herman Lytes
" Peter Scharer.

Total.

Wounded — 27
Missing — 2
29

Co. G.

Killed.

Corp. Chas. E. Jones.
Priv. Owen Cue.
James Horne.

Wounded.

Corp. Pat. Coughlin.
" John Chapman.
Priv. John Little.
" James Lynch.
" French.
" Jere. Lucius.
" Daniel Kenny.
" John Brunt.
" Robert Dermer.
" Robert Kelley.
" Robert Miller.

Co. G. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. Jere. Sullivan.
" Martin Storm.
" Henry Sternberg.
" Julius Moeller.
" Christian Moenig.
" Charles Lynch.
" Christian Leckbram.

Missing.

Priv. Charles Lewis.
" Luke Miller.
" Philip Morton.
" Wm. Metro.
" August Huhn.
" John Jackson.
" J. Potter.
" Joseph Pulm.
" Albert Franklin.
" George Dougherty.

Total.

Killed	—	3
Wounded	—	18
Missing	—	10
		31

Co. H.

Killed.

Corp. Chas. Newell.
Priv. Darby Tucker.
" J. H. Merrill.
" Wm. Shiller.
" Carl Gieppe.

Wounded.

1st Sergt. Edwd. Wilton.
" John Doyle.
" Stephen Longfellow.
Corp. H. A. Fairbanks.
Priv. Timo. Wiley.
" James Rourkes.
" Chas. A. Warren.

Co. H. contd.

Wounded.

Priv. James Smith.
" John V. Doran.
" Chas. Ricketson.
" Chas. Harris.
" Peter Kennedy.
" James Dunn.

Missing.

Priv. Wm. Platt.
" Richd. Evans.
" John Lowry.
" Fred. Cortez.

Total.

Killed —	5
Wounded —	13
Missing —	4
	22

Co. I.

Wounded.

Sergt. Pat. Lanergan.
Corp. E. P. Greene.
" Wm. Manning.
Priv. Barz. Crowell
" Fred. Zaiss.
" Frank Andrews.
" Geo. B. Starbuck.
" Saml. C. Crocker.
" Wm. B. Lowe.
" Adolph Zaiss.

Missing.

1st Sergt. W. P. Kelley.
Priv. Saml. Bailey.
" Adolph Hostenstein.
" Chas. Leach.
" Geo. L. Temple.

Total.

Wounded —	10
Missing —	5
	15

Co. K.

Killed.

Priv. Wm. Thackeray.

Missing.

Priv. Michael Donnelly.
" Fritz Massarmith.
" Julius Kraas.
" August Lohm
" John Boyd.
" Chas. Guillaume.

Wounded.

Corp. D. A. Smith.
Priv. G. E. Wentworth.
" J. H. Hines.
" James Jordan.
" D. L. Corbett.
" Peter Keenan.
" Augustus Vesi.
" John Anderson.
" Fritz Kotz.
" John Colt.
" Ed. Wittburg.
" Lewis Buck.
" Ed. Murphy.
" George Sloane.
" Herman Lorenzon.

Total.

Killed —	1
Wounded —	15
Missing —	6
	22

Total.

Officers killed,	4
" wounded,	9
Enlisted men killed,	20
" " wounded,	165
" " missing,	69
	267

Casualties in 1st Company Andrew Sharpshooters, attached to 20th Mass. (from May 5th to 17th).

Wounded.

1st Sergt.	Anselm C. Hammond,	3
Corp.	Austin Upton,	
Priv.	Amos Plympton,	

Missing.

Priv.	Henry Morse,	2,
	Lysander Crossman,	
	Total,	5

It is believed that a large proportion of those reported missing are either killed or wounded as the regiment lost most heavily while rapidly advancing and charging upon the enemy over ground which was not subsequently occupied by our forces.

The large number of casualties among officers and non-commissioned officers and the fact that the greater part of the regiment was composed of new recruits, add greatly to the difficulties of giving correct information in regard to many now reported missing.

(signed.) Geo. N. Macy.
Col. 20th Mass.

Verified E.B.R.

Near Warrenton Junction,
July 27, 1863.

Lt. Col. G. N. Macy

My Dear George,

I have only time to write a word. I am delighted to hear from all sources that you are so cheerful. I trust you will have a comfortable six months of it, and then if the war isn't on its last legs, you can think of joining us. You can imagine how blue we were at first after losing all of you. I felt Ropes' death as much as if he had been a brother. There has been an order that no more vacancies shall be filled in a regiment below the minimum, as ours is. But put in for the Colonelcy even if you can't get mustered immediately. Tell Holmes to go in for the Lt. Colonelcy. Shepherd has gone home on the drafting business, and has promised to get transferred immediately to the invalid corps, so that if the regiment is filled with conscripts I can get the majority. But I think there is very little prospect of our getting any conscripts.

(private)

Do you remember your telling me to look out for the right, in the battle? As soon as I looked I saw them breaking in and immediately

faced my company to the right and filed to the right with the intention of forming a line at right angles to the old one, supposing the regiment would follow. But, looking round, I found the regiment falling back, and it flashed across my mind that taking my example to be an order to retire they were going to disgrace themselves. So I immediately, as the best means of correcting the error, rushed my company precipitately to the critical spot. In my report, I say that the order was given the regiment to face to the right and file to the right to form a new line, but that the order was partially mistaken, and the regiment retired in perfect order some two or three rods when you and the other officers (including myself of course) finding that though you could not be heard you could be seen, rushed out ahead of the regiment and carried it up immediately to the critical spot where the rebs had broken in. When you are well enough, write and tell me how near the truth I am.

Write me whenever you feel like it, now you are.

Yours aff.

H. L. Abbott.

Verified
23-Mass Vol B-56
E.B.R.

Head Quarters Mass. Vols.

Falmouth, Feb. 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Howard
Command'g 2d. Div. 2d. Corps.

General:

I have the honor to present the following statement concerning Lieut. Col. Dreher of the 29th Mass. Vols.

Lieut. Colonel, lately Captain, Dreher received a bullet wound through the head on the 21st Oct. 1861. In consequence of this wound he became permanently incapacitated both physically and mentally for service in the Army. Of this he was himself fully persuaded; and after sufficiently testing his ability to command, and his power to endure the ordinary exposure and labor incident to the field, he applied to me for a certificate of disability in order to obtain an honorable discharge from the service. He was at this time a Captain.

The certificate given him represented his case, as I have just expressed it, one of permanent mental and physical incapacity. He approved it, having to all appearance a full comprehension of its bearing. On his return to Boston Captain Dreher received and accepted the commission of

Lieut. Colonel in the regiment which he had so lately left.

The officers of this regiment believe that they have the right to require mental and physical capacity in the office of Lieut. Colonel honorable and responsible as it has, in the history of the regiment, proved to be. They believe that honor requires immediate resignation of his new office by Lieut. Col. Fisher.

Gen'l, General, respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,
Nathan Hayward,
Surgeon 20th Mass.

Falmouth, Va., Feb. 19, 1863.

We the undersigned, officers of the 20th Mass., thoroughly approve the within statement.

E. L. Abbott, Capt. comdg. Regt.	Wm. F. Perkins, 1st Lt. Co. C.
E. C. Mason, Capt. Co. H.	L. C. Gibbard, 2d Lt. Co. D.
James May, 1st Lt. Co. A.	Lt. Kelliher, 2d Lt. Co. F.
A. L. Patten, 1st Lt. & Adj.	Chas. Cowgill, 2d Lt. Co. G.
Henry Ropes, 1st Lt. Co. E.	C. W. Holmes, Jr., Capt. & Ro. Mr. of Falmouth.

The above includes all the officers present in the regiment.
E. L. Abbott,
Capt. comdg. Regt.

Executive Department.

Boston, Feby 27, 1863.

Will Mr. Ulbrino please to read the within, and at some time see the Governor concerning it? Please return this to my files.

(signed.) A. G. Browne, jr.,
Lt. Col. Mil. Sec'y.

Returned Mch 4/63
(Signed) A. G. B. Jr.

Fernier E.B.R.

Louisville Ky.
Aug. 7, 1863.

My Dear Ropes,

I have got Henry's sword, belt, vest, and pistol at last. They will come to you as quickly as they can be sent. They were given by his servant with to Brownan who was expected to go home with some of the wounded officers, but didn't, and has just got here from the hospital with the articles in question. I know how delighted you will be at receiving these most precious relics that he left. He was I have ascertained, reading a book, in paper, when hit and not as I said before a newspaper. That one that you have is the book and it is his blood that is on it. His belt and sword I find his servant has attempted to clean, but I remember when I took them off the belt was clotted with his blood.

I send you what is generally considered a very good account of the battle, taken from the Commercial Advertiser, as I thought you might not, perhaps, have seen it, written probably by some staff officer. I am very much distressed to hear that Herbert Mason is pretty sure to have the hip complaint; what a terrible misfortune, worse than

losing one's leg. How he must suffer. I hear from all sources that he is unable to see anybody. I hope to God he will pull through, though there seems to be but little chance of it without life-long lameness. It is hard work to make up one's mind that he will never be out here again.

I am extremely obliged to you for your offer of a memento of Henry. I should like very much the seal which I sent home with his knapsack, or, if that is a family possession, something of that kind. I should also be very much obliged for a photograph; Henry gave me one but I have lost it. I don't think those cards at all do him justice, but they are certainly better than nothing.

I find that the writer of the account is perfectly correct in saying that Pickles made the movement without orders. Hascall tells me, that when he first began to move out, Gibbon and Hancock both exclaimed – What in hell can that man Pickles be doing! They both saw that he would be outflanked in a moment, as he was. The next day, before the assault of ~~Pickett~~, Meade dined with Gibbon, and Hascall heard him say, that he was still entirely ignorant why Pickles had broken our line, and exposed us as well as himself to destruction. Pickett.

in moving out entirely without orders. That settles the responsibility of the thing. It seems that Dickins, notoriously our poorest corps commander, not crediting Longstreet, had the audacity without orders to break the line established by Meade, and take a position of his own which uncovered both his flanks. I believe his idea was to get a bridge which he imagined commanded his first position but which, I am told, was in turn commanded to a much greater degree. The loss of his leg is a great gain to us whatever it may be to him.

I am delighted that you saw Col. Hall, and that you liked him so much. I was sure you would. His opinion, of course, is worth more than Truscott's, though Truscott is a very careful man and examined the field carefully. I am glad you showed Col. Hall nothing but the narrative part of my letter. It would have made me blush even here, to have known that my speculations, which to him must seem exceedingly crude, were exposed to him. As well as I can remember, my idea of the roads agrees with Truscott's sketch, though it is just possible that the copyist may somewhat have altered Truscott's in copying. It will at all events be easy to take Col. Hall's.

Col. Tidball agrees with Meade and Warren, who has a most excellent reputation, in saying that our left should not have been intrenched. I was told that Warren cursed the men like the devil, when he saw them at work with the shovel. Meade was so confident of whipping the rebels in the position that he had taken, that he thought the moral effect of the victory would have been greater, if not gained in any degree by intrenchments, both on the rebels and ourselves. It might have been so; but I am still of the opinion that owing to our being obliged to repulse their advance with so thin a line, if we had not had the intrenchments we should have been beaten. But we had this line only, because we were prevented from massing large numbers by the fire of 150 pieces of rebel artillery, and this is a circumstance, (that is, the <u>defensive</u> party being in a great measure driven off by artillery,) which has not before happened in our history and which therefore Meade ought not to be blamed for omitting from the calculations which induced him to leave unprotected the left wing.

The postscript you add to your letter, I agree with fully, except that I think you rather

under-stand the confidence the army places in Meade. I think there is a considerable degree of it, worth much more than the noisy confidence of the tongue which I imagine Grant and Rosecrans enjoy. Every thing one hears of Meade is so honest, so well-conducted, there is such an absence of drunkenness, whores, &c., which marked Hooker's head-quarters, there is so much of the old McClellan style and feeling, that men think they are in the hands of an honest and God-fearing gentleman. Indeed, I agree with many that it may turn out that Meade with the stuff he had, is a good deal the best officer we have in the field. However, this is but a small part of what you say, and the rest I agree with, I think the world have always appreciated more fully than we have the importance of the contest in Virginia.

And in this connection, I will tell you as a secret of the course now taken. Large numbers of troops are being taken from the army to reinforce Charleston, it is supposed. The Administration counts on making this up by the conscripts, and in the meantime we are held under marching orders with the idea, I presume, that we are too weak to accept battle, if offered by the enemy, and that the moment they advance, we must cut

for the defences of the Potomac. This seems to me to be rather a dangerous policy, stripping this army for any reason whatever, and I may be wrong. However, don't mention this, until you see something in the newspapers, or see the rebels again either overwhelming us here before we can get off, or again making for Baltimore. Gen. Warren, who now commands our corps, says we shall undoubtedly move immediately, so I presume the rebels are reenforced and are moving on us rather quicker than was expected.

Your sincere friend,

(signed.) H. E. Abbott.

Visited E.B.R.

Boston, May 30th, 1864.

Col. G. N. Macy

My dear Col.

Your kind letter of the 27th I have just read. I see you had not then rec'd. my letter of the 26th.

I presume you have not yet got my list of the casualties up to the 16th. Sergt Kelly, as I told you in mine of the 26th, is undoubtedly a prisoner and, perhaps, wounded. Sergt Fort, I think, was certainly wounded, for he was not present after the 12th. You can tell if Patten has sent you my list. I had it all ready to mail on the 17th, also a letter with some facts in regard to Ellis and Milton. Have you seen Ellis, and how is it that he is reported wounded? I don't think he is "sound on the goose". You may rely on my keeping "mum", however, in all such cases.

I hope you are doing well; for myself, I am exceedingly comfortable – shall go again to Dr. Gay this A.M., there are some pieces of bone to come out, and after that is over I shall be decidedly chipper. I want to see you very much. I saw Frank and

Col. W. R. Batchelder

Capt. H. C. Wilson

Herbert on Saturday shall see them again to-day. Frank is going back this P.M. Have seen Lee, Col. Palfrey, and most everybody.

How soon does that Hotel of yours propose to open?

I can assure you, dear man, the Germans did remarkably well from the 6th till I left and I have been very particular in answering questions as to their behavior. I haven't the slightest doubt that they will prove a success in time.

4 P.M. I have just bidden Frank good-bye. John Ropes has just called. I had Sturgis's body taken to the rear, and it was buried under Dr. Hayward's care; he is the same as ever, and John is quite well. Lt. Edw. Sturgis

Hibbard was buried not far from where he fell; there seems to have been a false report of him here, previous to my arrival, that he was wounded in the ankle, or something of that kind. I saw Bond's family yesterday; poor Henry, his was certainly the hardest case I ever heard of. I called at Judge Abbott's this A.M. but did not find him in. Lt. L. E. Hibbard Adj. H. A. Bond

I hardly know of any news. You cannot imagine how anxious I am to see you. Please write often. I hope to see you very soon

With kindest regards to Mrs. M. and yourself,

Truly Yours,

Arthur. A. K. Austin

Visited E.B.R.

Camp 20th Mass. Vols.
June 29. 1864.

Dear Col.,

Your two letters came to-day. I hasten to answer them. You have doubtless already received the list of casualties you have wanted. I wish you would see that all the lists sent to Adjutant General Schouler are published in the papers. It would satisfy the desire of the friends who are so anxious and save here the trouble of hundreds of letters. Somehow or other our lists of killed and wounded seem never to get into the papers. I suppose we are so far to the front that reporters don't care to visit us.

You say our No. of men does not diminish. It has decreased from 535 to 162 present. We have had no single battle since the Wilderness in which we have lost so very largely, but there has been an almost daily loss. Hardly a day has passed, until within the last few days, when we have not had one or two killed and several wounded.

There are a good many stragglers, and we have had no chance to punish them. They are chiefly the damned Dutchmen who are utterly unmanageable, and have a very inefficient officer in

command of them – Magnitzky. I have no patience with these Germans and cannot away with them. The best of them seem to have been swamped in the Wilderness. Still I am not quite demoralized myself.

The whole corps is, however, and not a bit of fight can be got out of them. They have been so horribly worked and badgered that they are utterly unnerved and demoralized. They are as easily scared as a timid child at night. Half our brigade were taken prisoners the other day, in the middle of the day, by a line no stronger than themselves, without firing a shot. You had a campaign of one day, we of fifty-three days; <u>every day</u> under fire, every night either digging or marching. We, our brigade, have made fourteen charges upon the enemy's breastworks, although at last no amount of urging, no heroic example, no threats, or anything else, could get the line to <u>stir one peg</u>. For my own part, I am utterly tired and disheartened and if I stay at all, it will be like a whipt dog – because I think I must.

Moreover, I predict failure, or, rather, want of important success, to General Grant.

I have given you the list of Sergeants most deserving of promotion. If they are poor, I can only

say they are the best stock we have got. Burke is dead – shot through the head by Rebel sharpshooters. Shea is the best Sergeant in the regiment in my opinion, although an unmitigated Mickey. He has true stuff in him. Sergeant Curtis, Co. E, will probably never be fit for service; a commission would only be a compliment to him. Fanscom of Co. A, is the most intelligent Sergeant, and is an American, although I do not know whether he would stay for a commission or not.

I preferred the charges against Milton. I tried to get him out of the regiment quietly, but General Gibbon ordered me to prefer charges against him. I so worded the charges that they could do nothing but cashier him. I suppose that is the sentence of the Court and that the delay is caused by the time necessary to get the approval of War Department. Milton is with the regiment, under arrest, of course. I consider him the most contemptible little fool and scalliwag I ever knew.

Gilbraith deserves more than ordinary mention. He was with the regiment in every charge, although he might have gone with his company which was always detailed as sharpshooters. The day Gilbraith was killed, his com-

pany was safely ensconced in a rifle-pit, while he was assisting us in the charges.

You seem to think I have officers enough. Remember there are ten companies, however, for the men. And remember I have very few N. C. O. Barnard acts as Sergt. Major.

I am head over ears in papers. The condition of affairs after Gettysburg was nothing to the present. We have such a large number of men, and then the horrible Germans.

A good many recruits have joined us on the march, and a good many, slightly wounded in the Wilderness, have returned.

(Signed) H. L. Patten.

Extract from the Boston Herald.

Thursday, June 30, 1864.

The Herald's correspondent in giving a detailed account of the surprise on the 22d, states that just after the capture of McKnight's battery, the tide was turned in our favor by the coolness, courage and skill of Captain H. L. Patten, commanding the 20th Mass. Regiment, who, taking advantage of an angle in the zigzag line of breastworks, executed a change of front and poured some well directed volleys into the enemy and checked his further progress. Had other commands acted as he did, the enemy would have been repulsed at the commencement.

EVENING EDITION

THIRD EDITION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

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DAILY ADVERTISER.
BOSTON:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

he Attack on the Second Corps.

We give below the account of the disaster to the econd Corps, furnished by the correspondent of he New York Herald, who was on the field during he action. This letter presents some points, which id not appear in that account of this unfortunate fair, which we recently published and, we think, ill be read with interest:—

On the morning of the 22d inst. General Meade rdered General Birney to advance the left centre of is corps so as to envelope the enemy's position. irney accordingly ordered the advance of the First nd Third divisions. As the Sixth corps, under en. Wright, was to move in conjunction with the econd, Gen. Birney, at half past four in the morng, informed General Barlow that the Sixth corps as about to move forward on his left, and ordered im to conform to the movement, advancing his ne as Wright pushed forward his, and at the same me—as in the advance the line would be considrably contracted—closing in to the right, in order

tracts from the Daily Advertiser.
Friday, July 1, 1864.

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On the morning of the 22nd inst. General Meade ordered General Birney to advance the left centre of his corps so as to envelop the enemy's position. Birney accordingly ordered the advance of the First and Third divisions. As the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Wright, was to move in conjunction with the Second, Gen. Birney, at half past four in the morning, informed Gen. Barlow that the Sixth Corps was about to move forward on his left, and ordered him to conform to the movement, advancing his line as Wright pushed forward his, and at the same time — as in the advance the line would be considerably contracted — closing

to give General Mott an opportunity to contract his line also and get some of his troops in reserve. General Mott was likewise requested to move forward to the position pointed out to him. Though early in the morning a note was received from Gen. Wright, and sent by Birney to Barlow, stating that he was about to advance, and that the connection between the corps could easily be made, it seems that the Sixth corps did not advance, and consequently neither did the Second. It appears that the one was waiting for the other.

At length Gen. Meade, who displayed great energy in pushing forward the investing movement, directed that the Second and Sixth corps should advance independently of each other. Accordingly Birney ordered Barlow to move his division forward, connecting with Gen. Mott on the right, and swing forward his line until it came in close proximity to that of the enemy. He said to Barlow, "You will not be dependent on any movement of the Sixth corps," and "if General Wright is not able to connect with you you will have to look out for your left." In the meantime Gen. Meade himself had been to Barlow and given him a similar order.

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if General Wright is not able to connect with you,
you will have to look out for your left." In the
meantime General Meade himself had been to

In obedience to these orders, Gen. Gibbon's line remaining in the intrenchments, Gen. Mott advanced to the position shown him, connecting with Gibbon on the right, and Barlow, following the movement of Mott, wheeled his line forward. The order of formation in the advance was two brigades in line and two in reserve. Barlow's division advanced through the dense woods in his front, completely severing his connection with the Sixth corps. The left of his line was thus entirely exposed, and in order to protect it he very judiciously had two small brigades follow the movement, marching not in line, but by the flank.

Gen. Mott had taken his position and intrenched it, and Gen. Barlow had commenced intrenching his line, which nearly conformed to the enemy's position, when a large body of the enemy came sweeping through the woods, preceded by a heavy cloud of skirmishers, who immediately opened a brisk fire on the left and rear of the troops that were marching by the flank. It seems that Hill's corps, of Lee's army, had been marching out to turn the left flank of our army, and by mistake had come into the interval between the Sixth and Second

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corps. That space had become so large in consequence of the wheeling round of Barlow's division that there was room for one division of the enemy to come in without the Sixth corps knowing anything about it. The skirmishers on Barlow's front were checked at first; but the fire extending to the left and rear, and coming, as it did, so sudden and unexpected, and from an enemy whom they could not see, our troops in that portion of the line speedily gave way and rapidly retired to the rear. Most of them rallied in the breastworks, and shewed a disposition to gallantly defend them. General Miles's brigade, which was in reserve, was ordered by General Barlow on the double quick back to the breastworks to reëstablish the connection with the Sixth corps. This movement on the double quick, although executed finely, may have created an erroneous impression on the minds of the scattered soldiers of other brigades, and led them to believe that it was in retreat. The soldiers of both armies have recently acquired the habit of fighting under cover. Their strong desire to do so is aptly illustrated by the fact that as soon as Barlow's division was thus struck in flank by the enemy the troops made for their breastworks, and just as soon

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his flank. The left piece was the only one he could turn upon the infantry, because the lunette had been constructed with a view to meeting the enemy in the front. His lieutenants and cannoneers worked the guns with great celerity, throwing canister into the rebel ranks, even after being repeatedly summoned to surrender, and the rebel flag had been planted on that immediate portion of our works. Finding it impossible to haul off the guns—the battery being in an advanced position and the horses in the rear—the artillery officers escaped, with many of their men. The enemy got the four guns, but did not get any horses or caissons. Captain Clark's battery, on the right of the plank road, replied with effect to the enemy's musketry and artillery. But the disorder of the troops about McKnight's was so great that many were captured, and three or four small regiments immediately surrendered.

At this point, however, the tide was turned in our favor by the coolness, courage and skill of a good line officer. It was Captain H. L. Patten, commanding the twentieth Massachusetts regiment, who, taking advantage of an angle of the zigzag line of breastworks, executed a change of front, poured some well directed volleys into the enemy and checked his further progress.

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It is a prevalent opinion that had other commanders acted as he did the enemy would have been repulsed in the commencement, and a large number of prisoners have been ours. But that was just the time, at that critical period, that the troops required the presence of their gallant officers who have been killed and wounded in former battles.

As soon as Gen. Birney learned that the guns were lost he ordered Gen. Gibbon to retake them. Gen. Gibbon advanced with his division; but his assault was unsuccessful. Meanwhile the enemy made an attempt to pierce our line in front of the First and Third divisions, and was handsomely repulsed. Later in the afternoon when a brigade of the Fifth Corps had been sent to our support, he directed Gibbon again to attempt to retake the guns, using that brigade if necessary; but the second attempt was likewise unsuccessful. Among the prisoners that we took shortly afterwards there was a rebel Lieutenant, who said that just before being captured he had escorted the four guns and thirteen hundred prisoners to the rear.

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It does not appear that the Sixth corps advanced far, if it advanced at all. Had both corps moved forward at the same time, even though disconnected, perhaps they might have crushed Hill's corps between them. Some of our men fought gallantly, and we have since ascertained inflicted great loss upon the enemy. The cause of the reverse is owing not so much to the character of the movement, which, however, was a dangerous one, or to the Second corps, but rather more to the suddenness of the fire in the flank and rear, and the lack of good regimental and brigade commanders to comprehend the situation, and take advantage of the opportunity to change front and fall upon the enemy with vigor.

This is a simple statement of the facts connected with the matter. Though the Second corps was thus worsted once, it has a brilliant record, which no temporary disaster can efface. It has captured many guns and prisoners from the enemy, and beaten him on every other battle-field on which it has been engaged.

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The Twentieth Massachusetts. The friends of the Twentieth Regiment, which, as our readers already know, escaped the unlucky mishap which befel other regiments in the affair of the 22d instant, will be pleased to see in the army letter, which we publish in another column, the testimony to their good conduct and to the skilful manner in which they were handled. There were, at the time, only two officers of the regiment with Captain Patten, who was in command, the others having been killed or disabled in previous battles. We learn that Colonel Macy, who has been for some time at home suffering from his wound in the leg, proposes to return to the field in a few days, although scarcely recovered; Captain Patten will then be relieved from the responsible position, which he has so well filled.

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Daily Advertiser.

Boston, July 6, 1864.

The Twentieth Massachusetts. The gallant stand made by the Twentieth regiment of this State, in the unfortunate affair of the 22d ult., when by its steady conduct it enabled the Second Corps to rally, is very warmly praised by the Army and Navy Journal, as well as by the correspondent of the New York Herald, whose account we copied in our paper of Friday last. The Army and Navy Journal remarks that this veteran organization was found "incapable of breaking," when Captain Patten executed with it that change of front which checked the advance of the enemy. This is not the first emergency by several in which the gallant regiment in question has proved itself "incapable of breaking," and has demonstrated both the excellence of its material in officers and men, and the admirably effective discipline which made it, in the first year of its service, thoroughly trustworthy for coolness and steady endur hottest fire

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BOSTON:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1864.

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Evening Transcript.

Boston, Oct. 17, 1864.

H. L. A.

Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

He steered unquestioning nor turning back,
Into the darkness and the unknown sea;
He vanished in the starless night, and we
Saw but the shining of his luminous wake.
Thou sawest light, but ah, our sky seemed black,
And all too hard the inscrutable decree,
Yet, noble heart, full soon we follow thee,
Lit by the deeds that flamed along thy track.
Nay, art thou hid in darkness, shall we say,
Or rather whisper with untrembling lips,
We see thee not, yet trust thou art not far,
But passing onward from this life's eclipse
Hast vanished only as the morning star,
Into the glory of the perfect day!

EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1864.

By O. W. H. Jr.

H. L. A.

TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

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Visited E.B.R.

Camp 20th Mass. Vols.
July 10, 1864.

U.S.N. Hosp. Newport News
to home, wounded.

Dear Col.,

Your letter asking about your horse came yesterday. I don't know whether it will be of any use to answer your letter now as you state that you expect to start for the regiment July 10.

Your horse &c., is I believe in possession of the Drs. at the hospital. At any rate it has not been with the regiment at all, and is doubtless all right.

If you could let me know in time when you will be at City Point, I could make arrangements, should we still be quiet in camp, to have an ambulance there for you. We are 10 or 12 miles from City Point and 6 or 7 from the nearest R.R. Station on Petersburg & City Point R. R.

The affair, on which the papers have so puffed your humble servant, was not by any means of the importance which has been attached to it.

The truth was, the Rebs. made no attack of any consequence on the 20th. I was ready for them if they should. But they did not attempt seriously, if at all, to dislodge me. I am inclined to believe that a very little resistance, or even show of resistance,

such as I made, would have stopped them any where in our Brigade. But the regiments on my left were completely surprised. It was very hot, the troops were utterly exhausted by their unparallelled hardships, and the first some of them, — as I am told, — knew of the matter, was waking up and finding themselves gobbled beyond escape.

You must remember it was in the middle of the day, hotter than tophet, the line was in thick woods, and our men had begun to believe that Johnny Reb was never going to attack again.

The most serious fault rests with some General, — I don't know who, — who so disposed his troops that the enemy got square in the rear of the left of Gibbon's division, unopposed. Some say it was Birney's fault and some whisper Meade.

There may have been some troops that behaved badly, but they were not the 15th or 19th Mass.

You speak of my being mustered as Major. I can readily be mustered, but if I am, Ellis cannot, — but our field officers besides yourself being allowed. I therefore have not yet been mustered. Your mustered will not have to be — your old muster holds you. All are to stay, — all wish to, except O. W. Holmes, Whittier, Billy Sutton & Dr. Perry. I have reported it not desirable to retain Ellis or Slocum Sutton.

Yours in haste,

(Signed) H. L. Patten.

Verified E.B.R.

Aug. 1st, 1864.

Col G.N. May

Dear Col.,

To-day the 15th and 20th are consolidated as the 20th Mass. Vols.; 815 men. We have 2 captains and 2 Lieutenants of 15th — Captain May, Lieutenants Hastings and Wilder in Richmond, Captain Dudley here. Tomorrow five men go out in the 15th and one in the 20th. I am afraid I cannot pick up any more names.

I expected this transfer would be made on the 18th July, and accordingly wrote to Curtis to come out then and both of us could get mustered. I have waited for Curtis until to-day, and have to-day been mustered.

I wished Curtis to come out very much, and if he was still unfit for duty he could easily get another leave.

In about three days ten more men of the 15th go out of service.

Tell Curtis to hurry out, and if possible send us out recruits enough to keep up the number.

Don't make any more 1st Lts., only 9 besides the Adjutant and Q.M. are allowed in the regiment, there being but 9 companies.

I think the 15th officer can be got rid

of. The one with us is very anxious to get out of service. Holland is discharged for disability! -Nothing new.

Yours truly,
(Signed.) H. L. Patten.

Reign
L.B.R.

Train of 2nd Corps.
Camp near Broadway Landing,
5 m. ab. City Pt.
June 30, 1864.

Col. S.V. Ray

My dear Colonel,

Yours of 7th inst. was received. I have delayed answering hoping to have something more definite about the valise. We have looked for it far and wide from the beginning. Trumbull and I made several pilgrimages to and in search of the trains of the 9th Corps while on the Plank Road, then at Fredericksburg, then at Milford Station, and since at Coal Harbor, and on this side the James. We came across all of the parties who ought to have known of it at one time or another, although it was difficult to hit them, because the 9th Corps was a new organization (in its present form) and neither trains nor anything else were so systematized as with us. Generally one division would not know where the other was.

The final result seems to be summed up in a paper from Baker which I enclose. He went over the same ground on 25th inst., which Trumbull had the day before, and saw the same men and more. Baker seemed to think it just possible

the valise might be in existence, but no clue to its whereabouts; but more likely it was thrown out, or ordered to be, when wounded were put aboard the wagon, and probably "gone through with", i.e. broken open and plundered, by the wounded or their attendants, as very many articles of baggage were. There is only one thing I can suggest — that you write to Gen. Frank Bartlett, and have him write to his late Quarter Master of the 57th Mass., and have him set to work, a là detective, offering a reward. Men could probably be found to say they had seen such a valise, and possibly you could establish the fact of its loss, which I suppose would be a relief to you rather than the doubt.

I am very sorry for its loss, but do not know as anything can be done, unless by some officer residing in that division of that corps.

I generally found my enquiries stopped by the absence of some man who was ten miles off, and Baker and Trumbull have done all that enlisted men can do.

The Sergeant and Lieutenant whom we saw at ambulance train, said they had no doubt it was "gone up," though they would not of course say

so officially, because it would seem to reflect on them.

At that time and since then all army wagons have been pressed for transporting wounded. Near Fredericksburg and Coal Harbor, several times my train was emptied of commissary stores at the front, filled with wounded, and sent off to some steamboat landing without my knowledge and I would not see it for several days.

That was said to have been done with the Hospital wagons of the 9th Corps at that time, and that the wounded broke open the contents of the wagons to supply their wants.

Poor Gilreth is gone since we came to Petersburg. He turned out all that could be desired, I believe. Patten and Summerhayes praised him highly. He was zealous and very brave and efficient.

Your baggage is all right in the wagons. None of yours has been sent to the rear.

Sergeant Kost, Co. B, is not with the regiment. He is wounded, at the rear I believe, but I could not hear where.

I hardly know what will be the ultimate fate of the Brigade or of the Regiment.

I wonder if any of the papers have yet told you that on the afternoon of the 22nd, the 19th and 15th Mass., 42nd and 59th N.Y., most of the 82nd N.Y., were taken prisoners.

State of the Brig. June 15.		June 23.	
82 N.Y.	180	82 N.Y.	37
15 Mass.	140	15 Mass.	29
19 Me.	163	19 Me.	146
7 Mi.	175	7 Mi.	152
19 Mass. (recruits 159+90)	249	19 Mass.	29
20 Mass.	253	20 Mass.	181
42 N.Y.	183	42 N.Y.	27
59 N.Y.	115	59 N.Y.	47
36 Wis.	367	36 Wis.	337
1 Minn. S.S.,	96	1 Minn. S.S.	96
	1921		1081

I believe our Brigade could not be blamed for it, as the Rebs. got in their rear entirely without their knowledge, but it was the fault of somebody else who broke, and let the Johnnies into our rear. Some say the 2nd Brigade; at any rate the 2nd Brigade organization is disbanded, and we have two of their regiments. the {152 N.Y. 150 men / 184 Pa. 120 " } added to our Brigade.

The three N.Y. regiments, 42nd, 59th, 82nd, are consolidated for field purposes.

The three Mass. regiments, 15th, 19th, 20th, also for the same.

I cannot tell you much how this works, as I have not seen the boys to talk to them since we left Coal Harbor. I was up the night before this affair in charge of the corps train of rations, but there was very brisk skirmishing all night, both parties firing in the trenches, and the Brigade Hd. Qrs. would not let me go out to where the 20th lay. I hope to see them tomorrow. The regiments are busy going home as fast as their time is out. 42nd N.Y. went yesterday, i.e. the "old" men, not reenlisted.

I have heard nothing as regards any appointment since General Webb left. Am half a mind to go out in July, take a vacation, and then if Government will give me a Captaincy I may come back.

Will write again if I hear any news.

Yours affly.

(Signed) C. H. Folsom.

Verified E.B.R.

Hd. Qrs. 20th Mass. Vols.
Jany. 13th, 1865.

Capt. S. P. Webster,
A.A.A.G. 1st Brigade.

Sir,

In compliance with orders from Hd. Qrs. 1st Brig., of Jany. 6th, 1865, regarding the loss of the colors of this Regt. on the 25th Aug. 1864, I have the honor to make the following report.

On the afternoon of that day about one hour before the enemy forced the lines of the 1st Div., I was left by Lt. Col. Rugg, Comdg. Brig., in command of the 36th Wis. Vols., and this Regt. with orders to report to General Miles, Comdg. 1st Div., which I immediately did, receiving from him instructions to "remain in the same position till further orders." At the time above stated Lt. Col. Rugg was ordered to another part of the field with the 19th Mass. Vols., the Regt. immediately on my right, and one or two other regiments of the Brigade; there was consequently a vacant space left on my right flank of more than the front of one regiment at least. The 36th Wis. Vols. occupied the railroad cut, and being on the extreme left of the Brigade, and having no force on

their left, these two regiments were without connection with the rest of the command. This regiment, by Lt. Colonel Rugg's order, took position on the inner side of the railroad behind an embankment. I was further ordered to keep the men covered as much as possible and with this intention ordered the regiment to sit down on the edge of a ditch, running just behind the embankment, to keep their guns in hand ready for any emergency. From this position I could not observe the movements of the front line, but was obliged to walk frequently to the vacant space and more level ground on my right to ascertain the state of affairs in the front.

From the constant firing there and from the fact that no fugitives from the 1st Division or the 36th Wis. Vols. ever passed my line (which, from the position I at the moment of capture occupied in the rear of the regiment, were the only intimations of the enemy's advance I could have,) I was not aware of any disaster until I observed the enemy running across the level ground on my right and left flanks. I immediately gave the order to "fall in" preparatory to attempting the withdrawal of the 36th Wis. Vols. in the hope of effecting a retirement in order or a "change of front," when the enemy

suddenly rushed over the embankment in my front; being surrounded, I gave the order to fall back as rapidly as possible.

From the moment of Lt. Colonel Rugg's departure I never received an order. I may have been guilty of neglect, or want of presence of mind in the emergency, but my conscience confirms my belief that no man can charge the enlisted men of the 20th Mass. Vols., with cowardice. The record of their actions during three years service in the field is the best proof of their worthiness.

Very Respectfully.
(signed.) Arthur R. Curtis,
Lt. Col. Comdg. 20th Mass. Vols.

Endorsements.

Hd. Qrs. 20th Mass. Vols.
C 130 (A.P.) 1865 Near Petersburg, Va.
C. 72. XLIII. (2 a C) 1865. Jany. 13. 1865.

Communication relating to the part taken by the 20th Regiment Mass. Vols. in the action of Aug. 25, '64.

Respectfully submitted.
Arthur R. Curtis.
Lieut. Colonel Comdg.

Hd. Qrs. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d A.C.
Jany. 13th, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.
Jas. A. Willett,
Col. Comdg. Brig.

Hd. Qrs. 2d Div.
Jany. 14th. 1865.

Respectfully forwarded with the recommendation that the same rule be applied to this Regt. as was enforced in the case of the other Regts. in this Div. which lost their colors at Reams' Station, and that it be deprived in orders of the right to bear colors until it shall in battle demonstrate its ability to protect them.

John Gibbon,
Maj. Genl. Vols.
Comdg. Div.

Hd. Qrs. 2nd Army Corps.
Jany. 18th, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.
I do not concur with the Division

commander in his recommendation.

First. Because of the great length of time that has been allowed to pass before any notice has been taken of the occurrence.

Second. Because at the affair of Hatcher's Run, I learn by inquiry, that the regiment acquitted itself very handsomely.

Third. By a minute inquiry into the circumstances under which the colors were lost, at Reams' Station; I learn that the regiment (about 110 men present) were so posted that they could not see 30 yards in their front, that they had no troops on their right for the space of 300 or 400 yards, and none on their left, except the 36th Wisconsin (forming part of Colonel Curtis' command), which were out of view, being in the R-Rd cut. That the commander, Lieut. Colonel Curtis, was ordered to remain where he was and keep his men well down under cover. That he had no intimation whatever that every thing on his right and left had given way and, (out of his view,) moved off to the right and left, when, simultaneously, on his right, left, and front, the enemy appeared in overpowering numbers, and close on him, so close that the command to "fall back" was scarcely uttered when the enemy's men were mixed with his own.

That some 30 or more of the 110 present escaped capture, the remainder being taken, but not without resistance, the color bearer, of the enemy, among others, being shot. Of those taken many were German Substitutes recently arrived. The very high character that the regiment has borne during its service of three years, should be taken into consideration when there is no positive evidence of misbehavior. I learn that the regiment has very recently been deprived of its colors while waiting action on the recommendation of the Division Commander.

A. A. Humphreys
Maj. Genl. Comdg.

Head Quarters Army of Potomac.
January 19, 1865.

Respectfully returned. The Regiment was deprived of its colors under Genl Order No. 57, Sept. 23rd, 1864, from these Head Qtrs., until satisfactory explanation should have been made of the loss of them. Under the explanation now given, the colors will be restored to the 20th Mass. Vols; and a Genl Order will be published, which will explain why they have been so long deprived of them.

By command of Major Genl Meade.
S. H. Barstow, Asst. Adjt. General.

Hd. Qrs. 2nd Army Corps.

Jany. 21st, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Comdg. Officer 2d Division with reference to the endorsement of Jany. 19th from the Hd. Qrs. of the Army of the Potomac.

By order of

Maj. Gen. Humphreys

Sept. Cameron

Maj. and A. A. G.

Hd. Qrs. 2d. Div. 2d. A. C.

Jany. 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned to C. O. 1st Brigade with reference to endorsement Hd. Qrs. Army of Potomac.

By order of

Brig. Gen'l Smyth.

Jno. M. Nowell.

Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

Hd. Qrs. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d A. C.

Jany. 21st, 1865.

Respectfully returned to C. O. 20th Mass. Vols. with reference to foregoing endorsements.

By order of Col. N. A. Olmsted.

Comdg. Brig.

S. P. Webster, Capt. & a.a.a.g.

6.13-87

Revised E.H.B.R.

Miscellaneous.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Falmouth, Va.,
March 3, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 18.

I. The large number of enlisted men detached as servants, orderlies, extra duty men, &c., requires the attention of corps, division and brigade commanders to the correction of abuses in this respect.

II. Contrabands will be employed as laborers, teamsters and servants whenever practicable, and all not so employed must be sent to the Provost Marshal for his disposition.

III. Citizens, non-residents, will not be allowed to remain within the lines or camp of this army without a permit from the Provost Marshal General. Commanding officers will cause all such persons within their commands to be brought before the Provost Marshal General for his decision and action.

IV. Commanding officers of corps, divisions and brigades will cause strict enquiry to be made to correct abuses in the disposition of the funds of regiments and batteries accruing from hospital savings. They will take such means as may be necessary to punish delinquents and offenders in the premises.

V. The inspection reports of the following regi-

ments and batteries giving evidence of the necessity of strong exertions on the part of every officer and member of the command to bring them up to a proper state of discipline and efficiency, no further leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted to these commands, and all officers absent therefrom must be recalled and their leaves revoked, viz:-

Regiments— 12th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 34th, 35th, 42d, 59th, 60th, 78th, 88th, 104th, 105th, 107th, and 145th New York. 29th, 68th, 69th, 124th, 125th, 132d, 136th and 155th Penna. 27th Indiana and 32d Mass. Vols.

Batteries— B, 1st N.Y., Pettit's. 10th N.Y., Bruen's. 11th N.Y., Putthammer's. C, 1st N.Y., Barnes'. B, 1st Maryland, Snow's. A, 1st N.J., Hexamer's. C, 1st Penna., McCarthy's. D, 1st Penna., Hall's. 12th Ohio, Johnson's. 3d Penna., Hampton's. C, 1st N.Y., Batt'n, Langner's.

When, in the discretion of their corps commander, after a careful inspection, any of the above commands shall show such improvement as to render it proper that the privileges of General Orders, No. 3, as to leaves and furloughs should be restored to them, an application to that effect, accompanied with a copy of the inspection report, may be forwarded for consideration to these Head-Quarters.

VI. The following regiments and batteries appear-

ing from the inspection reports to have earned high commendation from inspecting officers, it is left to the discretion of the corps commander, having regard to the efficiency of the command, to increase the leaves of absence and furloughs to these commands for the fifteen days following the receipt of this order to three, instead of two, enlisted men for every one hundred present for duty, and three officers instead of two, as provided in General Orders, No. 3, January 30th, 1863, from Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac, viz:—

* Regiments — 1st, 2d and 20th Mass. 10th and 19th Maine. 5th and 10th New York. 5th New Jersey. 111th Penna. 3d Wisconsin and 1st Minnesota Vol's.

Batteries — 5th Maine, Leppein's. A, 1st R. I., Arnold's. B, 1st R. I., Hazard's. K, 4th U. S., Seely's. D, 1st N. Y., Osborne's. E, 1st R. I., Randolph's. L, 5th U. S., Hazlett's. C, 1st Mass., Martin's. A, 1st Mass., McCartney's. 3d N. Y., Harns'. 2d N. Y., Blume's. K, 1st U. S., Graham's. 5th N. Y., Taft's. B, 1st Conn., Brooker's.

VII. The leaves and furloughs granted under the foregoing paragraph must state on the face thereof that they are given "in pursuance of paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 18, Army of the Potomac" and have a copy of the paragraph attached thereto.

The commandant of the cavalry corps will dis-

continue the leaves and furloughs authorized under General Orders, No. 3, to regiments of his command neglectful in discipline, efficiency, care of arms, equipments, animals, &c. It is expected that all commanding officers of corps and divisions will disapprove and refuse leaves and furloughs to those regiments or batteries which are similarly situated.

VIII. Inspecting officers will note under "remarks" on their inspection returns the extent of instruction, and compliance with paragraphs 254 to 257 (inclusive) Revised Army Regulations.

IX. The attention of all officers is called to the provisions of paragraphs V and VI of General Orders, No. 3. The proportion of furloughs must be based upon the effective men present for duty, and confined to soldiers whose behavior, appearance and character make them proper representatives of their command and the army.

X. Infantry outpost details will be made for three days from corps. The Grand Guards will be formally mounted; a medical officer must be detailed. The guard provided with three days rations for officers and men, and no officer or soldier will be allowed to return to camp during their tour of duty, except as special messengers, or in cases of emergency. In such

cases they must be provided with a proper pass from their commanding officer. In case of sickness, the pass must be approved by the medical officer.

XI. As the favorable consideration of applications for extensions of leaves of absence would under the operation of existing orders be productive of injustice to officers expecting the indulgence of a leave, such applications will in all cases be denied. All officers and enlisted men absent beyond the period of their leave or furlough must be tried by court martial.

XII. When the absence of descriptive lists and advices of enlistment of returned deserters, renders doubtful their regiment, company, or identity, Provost Marshals or commanding officers will apply direct to the Adjutant General's office for the necessary copies of the recruiting returns of their regiment, battery or company, to enable them to properly dispose of such cases.

XIII. Important information from the outposts, or advices regarding movements of the enemy must not be delayed in transmission. All reports of this character must be marked upon the envelope "<u>important</u>", and exertions made to hasten their arrival at Head-Quarters. While the telegraph must be made use of to transmit such intelligence, dispatching duplicates by couriers must not be omitted where the slightest

possible doubt exists as to certain and correct transmission by telegraph.

XIV. The reports called for under paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 167, October 24th, 1862, Army of the Potomac, need be transmitted only to corps commanders, and in their discretion may be omitted, as the commanders of corps will be held responsible for the prompt transmission and proper execution of orders within their respective commands.

XV. The packages for commissioned officers arriving by express will not be subjected to examination by Provost Marshals except in the presence of the officers themselves, and then only when there is strong reason to suppose that the contents are contraband.

XVI. All sutlers will confine their traffic to the regiment to which they are appointed and belong. The goods and property of those found violating this order will be confiscated upon proof thereof; one-fourth to the benefit of the informer, and the remainder to the benefit of the hospital fund of the regiment of the officer or soldier who gives the information. Sutlers who use the names or orders of officers to procure transportation, or purchase and sell contraband articles will be subjected to the same penalties.

XVII. Commanding officers will see that withi

the limits of their respective commands the public business is promptly and efficiently conducted, and they will tolerate no delays in the transaction of such business that are not unavoidable.

By command of Major General Hooker:

E. Williams,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Loss of colors in battle.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
September 23d, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 37.

The following order of the Commander of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, having been transmitted to these Head-Quarters for the consideration of the Commanding General the same is approved and confirmed, and it is announced that, hereafter, no regiment or battery that loses its colors in action will be allowed to carry others without the authority of the Commanding General, and such permission will not be given in cases where it shall appear that a regiment or battery has lost its colors through misconduct in battle, until such troops shall, by their bravery on other fields, have fully retrieved their tarnished honor.

see p. 258

By command of Major General Meade:
S. Williams,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Printed 2.B.R.

Head-Quarters, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps.
August 30th, 1864.

General Orders No. 63.

The following named regiments, having lost their regimental colors in action, are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors, until by their conduct in battle, they show themselves competent to protect them:

8th New York Heavy Artillery; 164th New York Volunteers, and 36th Wisconsin Volunteers.

The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military organizations, it is considered a disgrace, for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Major General Gibbon,
Commanding Division:
(Signed.) A. Henry Embler,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

Colors, right to carry restored to 20th Mass. Vols.

Recd. E.B.R.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
January 23d, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3.

It having been reported to the Major General Commanding, that the colors of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor, the right to carry other colors, of which this regiment was deprived by General Order, No. 37, of September 23rd, 1864, from these Head-Quarters, is hereby restored.

By command of Major General Meade:
L. A. Barstow,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(Endorsed - This order was issued by mistake.)

Verified E.B.R.

Head-Quarters Second Army Corps,
Before Petersburg, Nov. 26th, 1864.

General Orders, No. 44.

Soldiers of the Second Corps.

Being about to avail myself of a brief leave of absence, previous to entering upon another field of duty, in accordance with instructions I transfer the command of this Corps to Major General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Vols.

I desire at parting with you to express the regret I feel at the necessity which calls for our separation.

Intimately associated with you in the dangers, privations and glory which have fallen to your lot during the memorable campaigns of the past two years, I now leave you with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem.

Since I have had the honor to serve with you, you have won the right to place upon your banners the historic names of —

"Antietam", "Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville,"
"Gettysburg," "Wilderness," "Po," "Spottsylvania,"
"North Anna," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburg,"
"Reams Station," "Boydton Road,"

and many other contests.

The gallant bearing of the intrepid officers and men of the Second Corps on the bloodiest fields of the war, the dauntless valor displayed by them in many brilliant assaults on the enemy's strongest positions, the great number of guns, colors, prisoners, and other trophies of war captured by them in many desperate combats, their unswerving devotion to duty and heroic constancy under all the dangers and hardships which such campaigns entail, have won for them an imperishable renown and the grateful admiration of their countrymen. The story of the Second Corps will live in history, and to its officers and men will be ascribed the honor of having served their country with unsurpassed fidelity and courage.

Conscious that whatever military honor has fallen to me during my association with the Second Corps, has been won by the gallantry of the officers and soldiers I have commanded, I feel that in parting from them I am severing the strongest ties of my military life.

The distinguished officer who succeeds me is entitled to your entire confidence. His record assures you that in the hour of battle he will lead you to victory.

Winf'd S. Hancock,
Major Genl Vols.

Verified E.H.B.

Brigadier General M. R. Patrick relieved from duty.
Brevet Brigadier General G. N. Macy, assignment of.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac.
March 16th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 12.

I. Brigadier General M. R. Patrick, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Provost Marshal General of this army.

II. Brevet Brigadier General G. N. Macy, Colonel 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, is announced as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of Major General Meade:
Geo. D. Ruggles,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Recpd
E.B.R.

Head-Quarters, Second Army Corps,
April 10th, 1865.

Officers and Soldiers of the Second Army Corps,

I congratulate you on the glorious success that has attended the operations just closed.

While awaiting the expressions of approbation from the country, from the Commander of the Armies, and of the Army of the Potomac, for the manner in which you have performed your part in the general plan, I cannot refrain from expressions of admiration at the noble spirit that has animated you throughout, at the brilliant exhibition of the soldierly qualities for which the Second Corps has been conspicuous.

The rapid manner in which you pressed the pursuit, from the moment the enemy was discovered in retreat, driving him before you by constant combat, over an unknown country, through dense under-growth and swamp, from positions which his advanced troops had intrenched, has, I believe, been unexampled.

Being in direct pursuit the opportunities for large captures were not yours; but spite the disadvantages you labored under, the results to the Corps have been the capture of 35 guns, 15 flags and

5,000 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of 400 wagons with their contents, besides tents, baggage and other material, with which the road was strewn for miles. In addition you have contributed eminently to the general success, and to the captures made by other Corps, by hemming in the enemy and preventing his escape, and have done your full share in the grand closing scene.

In the operations before Petersburg your success was brilliant. General Miles with the 1st Division was ordered to advance, and attack the enemy flushed with success over two divisions of another Corps, which they were pressing back; this was done in the promptest and most spirited manner. The enemy was driven back rapidly into his intrenchments, with severe loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the plan of general assault upon the enemy's lines, on the morning of the 2nd of April, this Corps was not to attack, but, nevertheless, the 2nd Division, under General Gays, captured one of the enemy's redoubts with 2 guns, and the 3rd Division, under General Mott, less favorably placed, captured and held the intrenched rifle-pits of the pickets, under the fire of the main intrenchments.

During the night of the 1st inst. General Miles, 1st Division, had been detached, under orders of Major General Sheridan, and in the pursuit of the following day, attacked the enemy, intrenched in a strong position, which was finally carried in the handsomest manner, with the capture of 2 guns, 1 flag, and 600 prisoners.

These great successes have been gained with comparatively small loss, but the rejoicing for our victory is tempered by the reflection, that in that loss many noble spirits are wanted.

In this brief glance at what you have done, I cannot attempt to award to each the full merit due, but must content myself with thanking the Division Commanders, Major General Miles, Major General Mott, Major General Barlow, and Brigadier General De Trobriand, and the Commander of the Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Hazard, and through them the troops they command. My thanks are also due to Brigadier General Hays, who commanded the 2nd Division when it carried the enemy's redoubt before Petersburg. While enjoying the satisfaction of having done your duty to your country, it is a source of intense gratification to all, that the greatest military feat of the country was re-

served as a fitting climax to the great deeds of that army of which this Corps has always formed a part, the Army of the Potomac.

A. A. Humphreys.
Major Gen'l Commanding.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
April 16th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 15.

The Major General Commanding announces to the Army that official intelligence has been received of the death, by assassination, of the President of the United States. The President died at 7.22, on the morning of the 15th instant.

By this Army, this announcement will be received with profound sorrow, and deep horror and indignation. The President by the active interest he ever took in the welfare of this Army, and by his presence in frequent visits, especially during the recent operations, had particularly endeared himself to both officers and soldiers, all of whom regarded him as a generous friend.

An honest man, a noble patriot, and sagacious statesman has fallen! No greater loss, at this particular moment, could have befallen our country. Whilst we bow with submission to the unfathomable and inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, let us earnestly pray that God, in His infinite mercy, will so order, that this terrible calamity shall not interfere with the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country!

Geo. G. Meade,
Major General Commanding.

Temp'd E.B.R.

Gives names of battles to be inscribed on.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac,
March 7th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 10.

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 19, of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned, and by the authority of the Lieutenant General Commanding Armies of the United States, it is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries, serving in this army, the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz:—

First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Fredericksburg,	Cold Harbor,	Deep Bottom,
Potopotomoy,	Petersburg,	Boydton Road.

Fourth Maine Battery.

Cedar Mountain,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor.
Antietam,	Spottsylvania,	

Fifth Maine Battery.

Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Opequan,
Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,	Fisher's Hill,
Wilderness,	Petersburg,	Cedar Creek.

Sixth Maine Battery.

Cedar Mountain.	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,
Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Chantilly.	Mine Run,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom.

Seventh Maine Battery.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Poplar Spring Church
Spottsylvania,	Coal Harbor,	Reams' Station,	

First Maine Cavalry.

Middletown,	Brandy Station,	Fortifications of	Trevillian Station,
Winchester,	Aldie,	Richmond,	St. Mary's Church,
Cedar Mountain,	Middleburg,	Old Church.	Deep Bottom,
Second Bull Run,	Upperville,	Todd's Tavern,	Reams' Station,
South Mountain,	Gettysburg,	Ground Squirrel	Wyatt's Farm.
Antietam	Shepardstown,	Church,	Boydton Road.
Fredericksburg,	Sulphur Springs,	Hawes' Shop,	Bellefield.
Rappahannock Station,	Mine Run,	Coal Harbor,	

First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

Bull Run,	White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,
Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Rappahannock Station,	Fort Stevens,
Williamsburg,	Crampton's Gap,	Wilderness,	Opequan,
West Point,	Antietam,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill,
Gaines' Mill,	Mayre's Heights,	Coal Harbor,	Cedar Creek.
Savage Station,	Salem Heights,		

Sixteenth Maine Volunteers.

South Mountain, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church,
Antietam, Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg,
Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Weldon Railroad.
Chancellorsville,

Seventeenth Maine Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Auburn, N. River, Totopotomoy,
Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor,
Gettysburg, Wilderness, North Anna, Petersburg.

Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Deep Bottom,
Gettysburg, N. River, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station
Bristoe Station Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Boydton Road.

Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

Antietam, Rappahannock Station, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Totopotomoy, Peebles' Farm,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Catcher's Run.
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,

Thirty-First Maine Volunteers.

Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad Poplar Spring
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Church.

Thirty-Second Maine Volunteers.

Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Catcher's Run.
North Anna, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church.

Battery "M", First New Hampshire.

Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Coal Harbor,
Antietam,	Mine Run,	North Anna,	Petersburg,
Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Potopotomoy,	Deep Bottom.
Chancellorsville,	P. River,		

Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Fair Oaks,	Glendale,	Chancellorsville,	Petersburg,
Peach Orchard,	Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Strawberry Plains,
Savage Station,	Antietam,	Potopotomoy,	Deep Bottom,
White Oak Swamp,	Fredericksburg,	Coal Harbor,	Reams' Station.

Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Camden,	Antietam	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Bull Run,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Hatcher's Run,
Chantilly,	Siege of Vicksburg,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring
South Mountain,	Jackson,	Coal Harbor,	Church.

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.

South Mountain,	Siege of Vicksburg,	North Anna	Weldon Railroad,
Antietam,	Jackson,	Coal Harbor,	Poplar Spring Church,
Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run.

Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,	Weldon Railroad.
Vicksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Poplar Spring Church,
Siege of Knoxville,	North Anna,	Jackson,	Hatcher's Run.

First Vermont Artillery.

Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Opequan,	Cedar Creek.
Coal Harbor,	Charlestown,	Fisher's Hill.	

Second Vermont Volunteers.

Bull Run, Crampton's Gap, Funkstown, Petersburg
Yorktown, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Charlestown,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Opequan,
Golding's Farm, Mayre's Heights, Spottsylvania, Fisher's Hill,
Savage Station, Salem Heights, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek.
White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg,

Third Vermont Volunteers.

Yorktown, Antietam, Funkstown, Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock, Charlestown,
Golding's Farm, Mayre's Heights, Wilderness, Opequan,
Savage Station, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Fisher's Hill,
White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek.
Crampton's Gap,

Fourth Vermont Volunteers.

Yorktown, Antietam, Funkstown, Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Charlestown,
Golding's Farm, Mayre's Heights, Wilderness, Opequan,
Savage Station, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania Fisher's Hill,
White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek,
Crampton's Gap,

Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers.

Yorktown, Antietam, Funkstown Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Charlestown,
Golding's Farm,
Savage Station, Mayre's Heights, Wilderness, Opequan,
White Oak Swamp, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Fisher's Hill,
Crampton's Gap, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek,

Sixth Vermont Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Antietam,	Funkstown,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock Station,	Charlestown,
Golding's Farm, Savage Station,	Mayre's Heights,	Wilderness,	Opequan,
White Oak Swamp,	Salem Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill,
Crampton's Gap,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,	Cedar Creek.

Tenth Vermont Volunteers.

Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Monocacy,	Fisher's Hill,
Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Opequan,	Cedar Creek.

Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run,
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	

Battery "E", Massachusetts Artillery.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Bethesda Church,
Hanover Court House,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Mechanicsville,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Weldon Railroad,
Gaines' Mills,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Hatcher's Run.
Malvern Hill,	Rappahannock Station,		

Ninth Massachusetts Battery.

Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Bethesda Church,	Weldon Railroad,
Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run.
Spottsylvania,			

Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

Kelly's Ford,	Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Reams' Station,
Mine Run,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Boydton Road.
P. River,	Totopotomoy,	Deep Bottom,	

Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Weldon Railroad.
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,		

First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Strawberry Plains,	Poplar Spring Church,
North Anna,	Petersburg,	Deep Bottom,	Boydton Road.
Totopotomoy,			

First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Poolesville,	Brandy Station,	Culpeper,	St. Mary's Church,
South Mountain	Aldie,	Auburn,	Cold Harbor,
Antietam,	Upperville,	Todd's Tavern,	Bellefield,
Fredericksburg,	Gettysburg,	Fortifications	Vaughan Road.
Chancellorsville,	Williamsport,	of Richmond,	

Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

First Bull Run,	Bristoe Station,	Kelly's Ford,	Cold Harbor
Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Locust Grove,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring Church,
Glendale,	Gettysburg,	Totopotomoy,	Boydton Road.
Malvern Hill,			

Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Ball's Bluff.	White Oak Swamp.	Gettysburg.	Coal Harbor.
Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Bristoe Station,	Petersburg.
West Point,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Deep Bottom,
Fair Oaks.	Antietam,	Wilderness.	Reams' Station,
Peach Orchard,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Boydton Road.
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	Tolopotomoy,	

Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers. *

Ball's Bluff.	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Coal Harbor.
Yorktown,	Chantilly,	Wilderness.	Petersburg.
West Point,	Antietam,	P. River,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks.	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Peach Orchard,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Reams' Station,
Savage Station	Gettysburg,	Tolopotomoy,	Boydton Road.
Glendale,	Bristoe Station.		

Twenty-First Massachusetts Volunteers.

Roanoke Island,	South Mountain,	Siege of Knoxville,	Petersburg.
Newbern,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Weldon Railroad,
Camden,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Poplar Spring Church,
Second Bull Run,	Blue Spring	North Anna,	Hatcher's Run,
Chantilly,	Campbell Station,	Coal Harbor,	

Twenty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Second Bull Run,	Chancellorsville,	P. River,	Petersburg,
Chantilly,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Strawberry Plains,
South Mountain,	Bristoe Station,	Tolopotomoy,	Deep Bottom.
Antietam,	Mine Run.		
Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,	Reams' Station,

Twenty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Hampton Roads, Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville,
James' Mills, Second Bull Run, Jackson, Coal Harbor,
Savage Station, Antietam, Blue Springs, Petersburg,
White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Campbell Station, Weldon Railroad.

Forty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gainesville, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad,
Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, North Anna, Bethesda Church,
Chantilly, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.
Antietam, Mine Run, Bethesda Church,

Forty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Antietam, Siege of Knoxville, Coal Harbor, Vicksburg,
Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad, Blue Spring Church,
Jackson, North Anna, South Mountain, Hatcher's Run.
Campbell Station,

Forty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Campbell Station, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville, North Anna, Blue Spring Church,
Jackson, Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Hatcher's Run,
Blue Springs.

Forty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Fort Stevens
Magnolia Heights, Rappahannock Station, Coal Harbor, Opequan,
Salem Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg,

Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mine Run,	Spottsylvania,	Tolopotomoy,	Petersburg,
Wilderness,	North Anna,	Bethesda Church,	Weldon Railroad.

Fifty-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Spar Spring Church,
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	Catcher's Run.

Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Spar Spring Church,
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	Catcher's Run.

Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Poplar Spring Church.
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	

Fifty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Spar Spring Church,
Spottsylvania	Cold Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	Catcher's Run.

Battery "B," First Rhode Island Artillery.

Ball's Bluff,	First Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,
Yorktown,	Second Fredericksburg,	Po River,	Petersburg,
Fair Oaks,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Malvern Hill,	Bristoe Station,	North Anna,	Sand Station.
Antietam,	Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,	

Battery "C," First Rhode Island Artillery.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Rappahannock Station,	Petersburg,
Hanover Court House,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Opequan,
Mechanicsville,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill,
Gaines' Mills,	Chancellorsville,		
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,	Cedar Creek.

Battery "E," First Rhode Island Artillery.

Yorktown, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania,
Charles City, Chantilly, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor,
Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg.
Malvern Hill,

Battery "G," First Rhode Island Artillery.

Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Opequan,
Fair Oaks, Mayre's Heights, Spottsylvania, Fisher's Hill,
Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek,
Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg,

Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

First Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor,
Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Mayre's Heights, Wilderness, Fort Stevens,
Malvern Hill, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Opequan.

Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Roanoke Island, South Mountain, Suffolk, Blackburn's Ford Church,
Newbern, Antietam, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.
Fort Macon, Fredericksburg,

Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Blackburn's Ford Church,
Siege of Vicksburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.
Jackson, Cold Harbor,

Second Connecticut Artillery.

Cold Harbor, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.
Petersburg,

Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Antietam, Bristoe Station, Coal Harbor, Petersburg,
Fredericksburg, Wilderness, North Anna, Reams' Station,
Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomoy, Boydton Road.
Gettysburg,

First New York Independent Battery.

Yorktown, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Opequan,
Gaines' Mill, Mayre's Heights, Spottsylvania, Fisher's Hill,
White Oak Swamp, Salem Heights, Coal Harbor, Cedar Creek.
Crampton's Gap, Gettysburg,

Third New York Independent Battery.

Yorktown, Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania,
Williamsburg, Mayre's Heights, Rappahannock Station, Coal Harbor,
Golding's Farm, Salem Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg.

Eleventh New York Battery.

Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg,
Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Coal Harbor, Deep Bottom.
Chancellorsville, North Anna,

Twelfth New York Battery.

Kelly's Ford, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Reams' Station.
Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg,

Fifteenth New York Independent Battery.

Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Peebles' Farm.
Rappahannock Station, North Anna, Petersburg.

Twenty-Ninth New York Battery.

Suffolk, North Anna, Weldon Railroad, Catcher's Run,
Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg,

Twenty-Seventh New York Battery.

Petersburg.

Thirty-Fourth New York Battery.

Cedar Mountain, Jackson, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Second Bull Run, Blue Springs, Spottsylvania, Poplar Spring Church,
Fredericksburg, Campbell Station, North Anna, Catcher's Run.
Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville, Cold Harbor,

First New York Artillery, Battery "B."

Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Petersburg,
Battle of June 25, '62, Antietam, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad,
Peach Orchard, Fredericksburg, North Anna, Peebles' Farm,
Savage Station, Chancellorsville, Potomoy, Catcher's Run.
White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, Bethesda Church,

First New York Artillery, Battery "C."

Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, North Anna, Petersburg,
Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Potomoy, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church,

First New York Artillery, Battery "G."

Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Rappahannock Station, Potomoy,
Williamsburg, Glendale, Mine Run, Bethesda Church,
Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Battle of June 25, '62, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad,
Peach Orchard, Chancellorsville,
Savage Station, Gettysburg, North Anna, Chapel House.

First New York Artillery, Battery "E."

Yorktown,	Savage Station,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,
Lee's Mills,	White Oak Swamp,	Mine Run,	Totopotomoy,
Williamsburg,	Malvern Hill,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Mechanicsville,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg.

First New York Artillery, Battery "G."

Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Totopotomoy,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	Po River,	Cold Harbor,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Malvern Hill,	Bristoe Station,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom.
Antietam,	Mine Run,		

First New York Artillery, Battery "H."

Yorktown,	Mine Run,	Totopotomoy,	Weldon Railroad,
Fair Oaks,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,	Peebles' Farm,
White Oak Swamp,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run.
Malvern Hill,	North Anna,		

First New York Artillery, Battery "L."

Cedar Mountain,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Gainesville,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Second Bull Run,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly,	Gettysburg,	Totopotomoy,	Peebles' Farm.
South Mountain,	Mine Run,		

Second New York Heavy Artillery.

Second Bull Run,	Totopotomoy,	Petersburg,	Deep Bottom,
Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Strawberry Plains,	Reams' Station.
North Anna,			

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Petersburg, Farm Station.

Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Petersburg, Deep Bottom,
North Anna, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Farm Station.

Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Spottsylvania, North Anna, Strawberry Plains, Farm Station,
Petersburg, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road,
Cold Harbor.

Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequan, Cedar Creek,
Petersburg.

Twelfth New York Heavy Artillery.

Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Poplar Spring, Hatcher's Run,
Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Church,

Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

Wilderness, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Chapel House,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

Second New York Mounted Rifles.

Cold Harbor, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run,
Petersburg, Pegram's Farm, Poplar Spring Church,

Tenth New York Cavalry.

Leesburg,	Auburn,	Cold Harbor,	Reams' Station,
Brandy Station,	Mine Run,	Trevilian Station,	Vaughan Road,
Middleburg,	Todd's Tavern,	St. Mary's Church,	Boydton Road.
Gettysburg,	Fortifications of	Malvern Hill,	Bellefield.
Shepardstown,	Richmond,	Charles City	
Sulphur Springs,	Hawes' Shop,	Cross Roads,	

Twenty-Fourth New York Cavalry.

Wilderness,	Spotsylvania,	Cemetery Hill,	Peebles' Farm,
Spottsylvania,	Bethesda Church,	Weldon Railroad,	Vaughan Road,
Guineas Station,	Cold Harbor,	Reams' Station,	Bellefield.
North Anna,	Petersburg,		

Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Big Bethel,	Peach Orchard,	Gainesville,	Bethesda Church,
Yorktown,	Savage Station,	Second Bull Run,	Petersburg,
Hanover Court House,	White Oak Swamp,	Antietam,	Weldon Railroad,
Mechanicsville,	Glendale,	Fredericksburg,	Chapel House,
Gaines' Mills,	Malvern Hill,	Chancellorsville,	Catcher's Run.

Seventh New York Volunteers.

Big Bethel,	White Oak Swamp,	Antietam,	Deep Bottom,
Peach Orchard,	Glendale,	Fredericksburg,	Reams' Station.
Savage Station,	Malvern Hill,		

Ninth New York Volunteers.

Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Strawberry Plains,
White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, North Anna, Deep Bottom,
Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Totopotomoy, Dams Station,
Second Bull Run, Cline Run, Cold Harbor, Boydton Road,
Antietam,

Twentieth New York State Militia.

Berryville Ford, Groveton, South Mountain, Fredericksburg,
Warrenton Springs, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg,
Gainesville, Chantilly,

Forty-Ninth New York Volunteers.

First Bull Run, Cline Run, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,
Cross Keys, Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Deep Bottom,
Gettysburg, P. River, Cold Harbor, Dams Station,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Petersburg.

Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Yorktown, Chantilly, Wilderness, Cold Harbor,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, P. River, Petersburg,
Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Strawberry Plains,
Glendale, Gettysburg, North Anna, Deep Bottom,
Malvern Hill, Cline Run, Totopotomoy, Boydton Road,
Second Bull Run,

Forty-Third New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Fort Stevens,
Golding's Farm,	Marye's Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Opequan,
Savage Station,	Salem Heights	Cold Harbor,	Fisher's Hill,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,	Cedar Creek.
Antietam,	Rappahannock Station		

Forty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Hilton Head,	Antietam,	Five Springs,	Weldon Railroad,
Bull Run,	Fredericksburg,	Campbell Station,	Sams' Station,
Chantilly,	Siege of Vicksburg,	Knoxville,	Poplar Spring
South Mountain,	Jackson,	Petersburg,	Church.

Forty-Ninth New York Volunteers.

Gainesville,	Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,
Yorktown,	Crampton's Gap,	Rappahannock	Fort Stevens,
Williamsburg,	Antietam,	Station,	Opequan,
Golding's Farm,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Fisher's Hill,
Savage Station,	Marye's Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Cedar Creek.
White Oak Swamp,	Salem Heights,	Cold Harbor,	

Fifty-First New York Volunteers.

Roanoke Island,	South Mountain,	Jackson,	Cold Harbor.
Newbern,	Antietam	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Manassas,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly,	Siege of Vicksburg,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring Church.

Fifty-Second New York Volunteers.

Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Coal Harbor,
Peach Orchard, Chancellorsville, Po River, Petersburg,
Savage Station, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Strawberry Plains,
White Oak Swamp, Bristoe Station, North Anna, Deep Bottom,
Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Totopotomoy, Reams' Station,
Antietam,

Fifty-Seventh New York Volunteers.

Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Coal Harbor,
Fair Oaks, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill, Fredericksburg, Po River, Strawberry Plains,
Peach Orchard, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom,
Savage Station, Gettysburg, North Anna, Reams' Station,
White Oak Swamp, Bristoe Station, Totopotomoy,

Fifty-Ninth New York Volunteers.

First Bull Run, Savage Station, Chancellorsville, Petersburg,
Bull's Bluff, White Oak Swamp, Gettysburg, Strawberry Plains,
Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Deep Bottom,
West Point, Second Bull Run, Mine Run, Reams' Station,
Fair Oaks, Antietam, Wilderness, Boydton Road,
Peach Orchard, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania,

Sixty-First New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,
Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,
Peach Orchard,	Fredericksburg,	Jerdin's Bridge,	Petersburg,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	P. River,	Strawberry Plains,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Glendale,	Bristoe Station,	North Anna,	Reams' Station.

Sixty-Second New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Fort Stevens,
Williamsburg,	Marye's Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Opequan,
Fair Oaks,	Salem Heights,	Cold Harbor,	Fisher's Hill,
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,	Cedar Creek.
Antietam,	Rappahannock Station.		

Sixty-Third New York Volunteers.

Yorktown	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor,
Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Strawberry Plains,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Peach Orchard,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Reams' Station.
White Oak Swamp,	Bristoe Station	Tolopotomoy,	

Sixty-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Glendale,	Bristoe Station,	Tolopotomoy,
Fair Oaks,	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor.
Gaines' Mill,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Savage Station,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Strawberry Plains,
Peach Orchard,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Reams' Station.

Sixty-Fifth New York Volunteers.

Fair Oaks, Marye's Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Malvern Hill, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Opequan,
Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek.
Fredericksburg,

Sixty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Cold Harbor,
Fair Oaks, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill, Fredericksburg, Po River, Strawberry Plains,
Savage Station, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom,
Peach Orchard, Gettysburg, North Anna, Reams' Station.
White Oak Swamp, Bristoe Station, Petersburg,

Sixty-Ninth New York Volunteers.

Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Cold Harbor,
Fair Oaks, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill, Fredericksburg, Po River, Strawberry Plains,
Savage Station, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom,
Peach Orchard, Gettysburg, North Anna, Reams' Station.
White Oak Swamp, Bristoe Station, Petersburg,

Sixty-Ninth New York, National Guard Artillery.

Suffolk, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station,
Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.
North Anna, Petersburg,

Seventy-Third New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Glendale,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Totopotomoy,	Church,
Bristoe Station,	Kelly's Ford,	Cold Harbor,	Boydton Road.

Seventy-Seventh New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Crampton's Gap,	Rappahannock Station,	Fort Stevens,
Golding's Farm,	Antietam	Wilderness,	Opequan,
Savage Station,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill,
White Oak Swamp,	Marye's Heights,	Cold Harbor,	Cedar Creek.

Seventy-Ninth New York Volunteers.

First Bull Run,	South Mountain,	Jackson,	Wilderness,
James Island,	Antietam,	Blue Springs,	Spottsylvania,
Second Bull Run,	Fredericksburg,	Campbell Station,	Hatcher's Run.
Chantilly,	Vicksburg,	Knoxville,	

Eighty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	North Anna,	Petersburg,
First Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Totopotomoy,	Deep Bottom,
Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Boydton Road.
Gettysburg,			

Eighty-Eighth New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,
Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	P. River,	Petersburg,
Gaines Mill,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Hawkins Farm,
Savage Station,	Bristoe Station,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom,
White Oak Swamp,	Mine Run,	Potomoy,	Sand Station.

Ninety-First New York Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Antietam,	Potomoy,	Deep Bottom,
Williamsburg,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,	Poplar Spring
Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Church,
Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Hawkins Farm,	Boydton Road.

Ninety-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain,	South Mountain,	Gettysburg,	Rebecca Church,
Bainsville,	Antietam,	Mine Run,	Petersburg,
Second Bull Run,	Fredericksburg,	Potomoy,	Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly,	Chancellorsville,		

Ninety-Fifth New York Volunteers.

Bainsville,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain,	Mine Run,	Potomoy,	Chapel House,
Antietam,	Wilderness,	Rebecca Church	Hatcher's Run,
Fredericksburg,			

Ninety-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Gainesville, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain, Mine Run, Petersburg, Chapel House,
Antietam, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Catchers Run,
Fredericksburg.

Ninety-Seventh New York Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Petersburg,
Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Bethesda Church,
Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
South Mountain, Gettysburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad.

One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Bethesda Church,
Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad.
South Mountain, Gettysburg, North Anna,

One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers.

Fairmount, Wilderness, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill,
Martinsburg, Spottsylvania, Monocacy, Cedar Creek,
Tapping Heights, Cold Harbor, Sheridan,

One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers.

Antietam, Bristoe Station, Petersburg, Cup Bottom,
Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Reams Station,
Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Boydton Road.
Gettysburg, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,

One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers.

Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Spring Church,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Rams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Gettysburg, P. River, Potomoy, Strawberry Plains,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg, Rams' Station,
Wilderness,

One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Chancellorsville, North Anna, Petersburg, Hatcher's Spring Church,
Gettysburg, Potomoy, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road,
Wilderness,

One Hundred and Twenty-First New York Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill,
Salem Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg, Cedar Creek,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Opequan,

One Hundred and Twenty-Second New York Volunteers.

Marye's Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Fort Stevens, Cedar Creek,
Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Opequan,

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Potomoy, Strawberry Plains,
Gettysburg, P. River, Cold Harbor, Boydton Road,
Fords Ford, Spottsylvania,

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth New York Volunteers.

Gettysburg, Po River, Potomac, Strawberry Plains,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Cup Bottom,
Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg, Reams' Station.
Wilderness.

One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Gettysburg, Po River, Potomac, Strawberry Plains,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Cup Bottom,
Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg, Reams' Station,
Wilderness.

One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Potomac, Weldon Railroad,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Chapel House,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run,
Rappahannock Station, North Anna,

One Hundred and Forty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Potomac, Weldon Railroad,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Chapel House,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.
Rappahannock Station, North Anna,

One Hundred and Forty-Seventh New York Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Potomac, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Chapel House,
Mine Run, North Anna, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Fifty-First New York Volunteers.

Hatching Heights, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill,
Wilderness, Petersburg, Opequan, Cedar Creek.
Spottsylvania,

One Hundred and Fifty-Second New York Volunteers.

Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.
North Anna,

One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth New York Volunteers.

Suffolk, Chickahominy, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station,
Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.
North Anna, Petersburg,

One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth New York Volunteers.

Suffolk, Chickahominy, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station,
Blackwater, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.
Spottsylvania, Petersburg,

One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers.

Suffolk, North Anna, Petersburg, Reams' Station,
Blackwater, Chickahominy, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road.
Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom.

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth New York Volunteers.

Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Near Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth New York Volunteers.

Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth New York Volunteers.

Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh New York Volunteers.

Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth New York Volunteers.

Hatcher's Run.

Battery "A," First New Jersey Artillery.

West Point,	Crampton's Gap,	Salem Heights,	Spottsylvania,
Gaines' Mill,	Antietam,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,
White Oak Swamp,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Chantilly,	Marye's Heights,		

Battery "B," First New Jersey Artillery.

Yorktown,	Fredericksburg,	Locust Grove,	North Anna,
Fair Oaks,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,
Peach Orchard,	Gettysburg,	Potomac,	Petersburg.
Malvern Hill,	Kelly's Ford,		

Third New Jersey Battery.

Petersburg,	Deep Bottom,	Rams' Station.

First New Jersey Cavalry.

Harrisonburg,	Aldie,	Auburn,	Trevilian Station,
Cedar Mountain,	Fredericksburg,	Mine Run,	Rams' Station,
Brandy Station,	Brandy Station,	Todd's Tavern,	Malvern Hill,
Thoroughfare Gap,	Upperville,	Fortifications	Deep Bottom,
Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	of Richmond,	Vaughan Road,
Warrenton,	Sulphur Springs,	Cawes' Shop,	Bellefield.

Fourth New Jersey Infantry Volunteers.

Fort Pitt,	Antietam,	Spottsylvania,	Chickamauga,
Gaines' Mill,	Fredericksburg,	Cold Harbor,	Fisher's Hill,
Second Bull Run,	Wilderness,	Winchester,	Cedar Creek.
Crampton's Gap,			

Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Kelly's Ford,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Gaudale,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Chaplain Spring Church
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Potomoy,	Boydton Road.
Bristoe Station,			

Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Bristoe Station,	Kelly's Ford,	Cold Harbor,
Williamsburg,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Petersburg,
Fair Oaks,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Strawberry Plains,
Savage Station,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Gaudale,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Chaplain Spring Church,
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Potomoy,	Boydton Road.

Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Chantilly,	Spottsylvania,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom,
Gaudale,	Chancellorsville,	Potomoy,	Chaplain Spring Church,
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,	Boydton Road.
Bristoe Station,	Mine Run,		

Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Gaindale,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring Church,
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Tolopotomoy,	Boydton Road.
Bristoe Station,	Kelly's Ford,	Cold Harbor,	

Tenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Opequan,	Cedar Creek.
Spottsylvania,	Winchester,	Fisher's Hill,	

Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Deep Bottom,
Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Poplar Spring Church,
Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Strawberry Plains,	Boydton Road.
Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,		

Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.

Chancellorsville,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Deep Bottom,
Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Reams' Station,
Bristoe Station,	North Anna,	Strawberry Plains,	Boydton Road.
Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,		

Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Monocacy,	Fisher's Hill,
Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Opequan,	Cedar Creek.

Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill,
Palm Heights, Wilderness, Petersburg, Cedar Creek.
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Opequan.

Thirty-Ninth New Jersey Volunteers.

Hatcher's Run.

Battery "B," First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Mechanicsville, South Mountain, Gettysburg, North Anna,
Gaines' Mill, Antietam, Mine Run, Bethesda Church,
Gendale, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Gainesville, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad.
Second Bull Run,

Battery "E," First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Winchester, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Potomacy,
Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Cold Harbor,
Chantilly, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Antietam, Bristoe Station, North Anna, Deep Bottom.

Battery "D," First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Kelly's Ford, Chantilly, Warrenton Springs, Jackson,
Bristoe Station, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Petersburg.
Bull Run, Antietam, Vicksburg,

First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Gainesville,	Fredericksburg,	Auburn,	Coal Harbor,
Harrisonburg,	Brandy Station,	Mine Run,	Trevilian Station,
Cross Keys,	Aldie,	Todd's Tavern,	St. Mary's Church,
Cedar Mountain,	Gettysburg,	Fortifications of	Reams' Station,
Gainsville,	Shepherdstown,	Richmond,	Dinwiddie,
Bull Run,	Culpeper,	Hawes' Shop,	

Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Cedar Mountain,	Todd's Tavern,	St. Mary's Church	Reams' Station,
Chantilly,	Fortifications of	Deep Bottom,	Wyatt's Farm,
Gettysburg,	Richmond,	Charles City	Boydton Road.
Mine Run,	Trevilian Station,	Cross Roads,	

Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Yorktown,	Antietam,	Stoneman's Raid,	Occoquan,
Williamsburg,	Unionville,	Brandy Station,	New Hope Church,
Savage Station,	Piedmont,	Aldie,	Warrenton,
Jordan's Ford,	Ashby's Gap,	Gettysburg,	Wilderness,
Charles City	Amissville,	Shepherdstown,	Spottsylvania,
Cross Roads,	Kelly's Ford,	Culpeper,	Petersburg,
Malvern Hill,			

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Gaines' Hill,	Kelly's Ford,	Sulphur Springs,	Reams' Station,
Charles City	Middleburg,	Todd's Tavern,	Wyatt's Farm,
Cross Roads,	Upperville,	Trevilian Station,	Boydton Road,
Antietam,	Gettysburg,	St. Mary's Church	Hatcher's Station,
Helgesville,	Shepherdstown,		
Markham Station,	Culpeper,	Deep Bottom,	Dinwiddie.

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Yorktown,	Carroll's Landing,	Poler's Cross Roads,	Mine Run,
New Kent	Malvern Hill,	Louisville,	Todd's Tavern,
Court House,	Fredericksburg,	Trough Gap,	Fortifications of
Cotton's Bridge,	Antietam,	Fredericksburg,	Richmond,
Savage Station,	Williamport,	Chancellorsville,	Meridian Station,
Seven Pines,	Union,	Gettysburg,	Deep Bottom,
Fair Oaks,	Upperville,	Sulphur Springs,	Rams Station,

Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Winchester,	Cawes' Shop,	St. Mary's Church,	Boydton Road,
Middletown,	Gaines' Mill,	Deep Bottom,	Catoctin Run,
Sulphur Springs,	Meridian Station,	Pratt's Farm,	Stony Creek Station,
Spottsylvania,			

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Kelly's Ford,	Sulphur Springs,	Cawes' Shop,	Deep Bottom,
Middleburg,	Bristoe Station,	Fortifications of	Rams Station,
Henry's Gap,	Mine Run,	Richmond,	Boydton Road,
Gettysburg,	Todd's Tavern,	Meridian Station,	Stony Creek
Shepherdstown,		St. Mary's Church,	Station,

Twenty-First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Coal Harbor,	Weldon Railroad,	Boydton Road,	Petersfield,
Petersburg,	Pole Spring Church,		

Eleventh Pennsylvania Militia.

Cedar Mountain,	Antietam,	Mine Run,	Rappahannock,
Rainsville,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Second Bull Run	Chancellorsville,	Pennsylvania,	Petersburg,
Chantilly,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Weldon Railroad.

Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Island, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville, Cold Harbor,
South Mountain, Jackson, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Antietam, Blue Springs, Spottsylvania, Weldon Railroad,
Fredericksburg, Campbell Station, North Anna, Poplar Spring Church.

Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly, Blue Springs, Spottsylvania, Poplar Spring
South Mountain, Campbell Station, Cold Harbor, Church,
Antietam, Siege of Knoxville, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown, Antietam, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor,
Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg,
Golding's Farm, Marye's Heights, Wilderness, Opequan,
White Oak Swamp, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania,

Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Port Royal, Fredericksburg, Siege of Knoxville, Petersburg,
Bull Run, Siege of Vicksburg, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly, Jackson, Spottsylvania, Reams' Station,
South Mountain, Blue Springs, North Anna, Poplar Spring Church,
Antietam, Campbell Station, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run.

Fifty-First Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Roanoke Island, South Mountain, Campbell Station, Petersburg,
Newbern, Antietam, Siege of Knoxville, Weldon Railroad,
Camden, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Reams' Station,
Second Bull Run, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania,
Chantilly, Jackson, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run.

Fifty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor.
Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Hawkins' Point,
Peach Orchard,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Savage Station,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Poore's Station,
White Oak Swamp,	Bristoe Station,	Potomac,	

Fifty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Hawkins' Point,
Fair Oaks,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Deep Bottom,
Glendale,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Pole Spring
Malvern Hill,	Kelly's Ford,	Potomac,	Church,
Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor,	Boydton Road,

Sixty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fair Oaks,	Mayo's Heights	Wilderness,	Fort Stevens,
Malvern Hill,	Allen Heights	Spottsylvania,	Harpers,
Antietam,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,	Fisher's Hill,
Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock Station,	Petersburg,	Cedar Creek.

Sixty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Wilderness,	Cold Harbor	Fisher's Hill,	Cedar Creek.
Spottsylvania,	Harpers		

Sixty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg,	Wapping Heights,	Mine Run,	Gaines' Station,
Chancellorsville,	Auburn,	Kelly's Ford,	Petersburg.
Gettysburg,	Locust Grove,		

Sixty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Chantilly,	Mine Run,	North Anna,
Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,
Peach Orchard,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Petersburg,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Rams' Station,
Glendale,	Gettysburg,	Potopotomoy,	Boydton Road.
Malvern Hill,			

Eighty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fair Oaks,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,
Peach Orchard,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Petersburg,
Savage Station,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Strawberry Plains,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom,
Glendale,	Bristoe Station,	Potopotomoy,	Rams' Station.
Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,		

Eighty-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Antietam,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock	Fort Stevens,
White Oak Swamp,	Marye's Heights,	Station,	Opequan.
Malvern Hill,	Salem Heights,	Cold Harbor.	

Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Glendale,	Gettysburg,	Potopotomoy,
Hanover Court House,	Malvern Hill,	Rappahannock	Bethesda Church,
Mechanicsville,	Second Bull Run,	Station,	Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill,	Antietam,	Mine Run,	Weldon Railroad,
Peach Orchard,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Peebles' Farm,
Savage Station,		Spottsylvania,	
White Oak Swamp,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Hatcher's Run.

Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Winchester, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Front Royal, Kelly's Ford, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,
Bull Republic, Mine Run, Potomoy, Deep Bottom,
Second Bull Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Opequan Spring
Fredericksburg, Church.

Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Opequan, Cedar Creek.

Eighty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Potomoy,
Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Bethesda Church,
Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Chantilly, Gettysburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain,

Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Potomoy,
Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Bethesda Church,
Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Chantilly, Gettysburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain,

Ninety-First Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Antietam, Appomattox Station, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Potomoy, Boles Farm,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Hatcher's Run,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg.

Ninety-Third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Yorktown	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Spotsylvania,
Williamsburg,	Marye's Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill;
Fair Oaks,	Salem Heights,	Coal Harbor,	Cedar Creek.
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,	

Ninety-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

West Point,	Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock Station,	Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill,	Marye's Heights,	Wilderness,	Spotsylvania,
Crampton's Gap,	Salem Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Fisher's Hill,
Antietam,	Gettysburg,	Coal Harbor,	Cedar Creek.

Ninety-Eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Marye's Heights,	Wilderness,	Fort Stevens,
Williamsburg,	Salem Heights,	Spottsylvania,	Spotsylvania,
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg	Coal Harbor,	Fisher's Hill;
Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock Station,	Petersburg,	Cedar Creek.

Ninety-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Chantilly,	Kelly's Ford,	North Anna,	Strawberry Plains,
Fredericksburg,	Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,	Deep Bottom,
Chancellorsville,	Wilderness,	Coal Harbor,	Poplar Spring Church.

One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Island,	Fredericksburg,	Siege of Knoxville,	Petersburg,
Bull Run,	Siege of Vicksburg,	Wilderness,	Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly,	Jackson,	Spottsylvania,	Poplar Spring
South Mountain,	Blue Springs,	Coal Harbor,	Church,
Antietam,	Campbell Station,		Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Fort Stevens,
Williamsburg, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Opequan,
Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill,
Malvern Hill, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, Cedar Creek.
Antietam,

One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Yorktown, Second Bull Run, Mine Run, Cold Harbor,
Williamsburg, Chantilly, Wilderness, Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Po River, Deep Bottom,
Glendale, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Poplar Spring
Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, North Anna, Church,
Bristoe Station, Kelly's Ford, Potomoy, Boydton Road.

Battalion One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Rappahannock Station, Boydton Road.

One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Ethesda Church,
Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Chantilly, Chancellorsville, North Anna, Weldon Railroad.
South Mountain, Gettysburg, Potomoy,

One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Winchester, Fredericksburg, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,
Front Royal, Chancellorsville, Potomoy, Deep Bottom,
Fort Republic, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Poplar Spring
Cedar Mountain, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Church,
Second Bull Run, Boydton Road.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Wapping Heights, Mine Run, Guineas Station,
Chancellorsville, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Petersburg.
Gettysburg, Locust Grove, Wilderness,

One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, North Anna, Strawberry
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Tolopotomoy, Plains,
Gettysburg, Po River, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Reams' Station.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Antietam, Rappahannock Station, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Peebles' Farm,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Hatcher's Run.
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,

One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Marye's Heights, Rappahannock Spottsylvania, Opequan.
Salem Heights, Station, Cold Harbor,

One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill,
Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Opequan, Cedar Creek.

One Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Antietam Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Opequan,
Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill,
Marye's Heights, Wilderness, Fort Stevens, Cedar Creek.
Salem Heights, Spottsylvania,

One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Wilderness, North Anna, Strawberry Plains,
Gettysburg, Jones's Bridge, Totopotomoy, Deep Bottom,
Bristoe Station, Po River, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station.
Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,

One Hundred and Forty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Totopotomoy, Deep Bottom,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Poplar Spring
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Petersburg, Church,
Kelly's Ford, North Anna, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road.

One Hundred and Forty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, North Anna, Petersburg, Gatchers Run.
Wilderness, Totopotomoy,

One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Fredericksburg, Mine Run, North Anna, Strawberry
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Plains,
Gettysburg, Po River, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Reams' Station,

One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Strawberry Plains,
Gettysburg, Po River, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Reams' Station.
Mine Run, North Anna,

One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, North Anna, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.
Wilderness, Tolopotomoy,

One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg, North Anna, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.
Wilderness, Tolopotomoy,

One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Antietam, Rappahannock Station, North Anna, Petersburg,
Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Weldon Railroad,
Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Bethesda Church, Sebles' Farm,
Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run.
Petersburg,

One Hundred and Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom,
Corbin's Bridge, North Anna, Petersburg, Reams' Station.
Po River, Tolopotomoy, Strawberry Plains,

One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Cold Harbor. Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.
Petersburg,

One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run.

One Hundred and Ninety-First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Catcher's Run.

One Hundred and Ninety-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Peebles' Farm, Catcher's Run.

Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Catcher's Run.

First Delaware Volunteers.

Fair Oaks, Antietam, Mine Run, Cold Harbor,
Gaines' Mill, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Petersburg,
Peach Orchard, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom,
Savage Station, Gettysburg, North Anna, Reams' Station,
White Oak Swamp, Bristoe Station, Totopotomoy, Boydton Road.
Malvern Hill.

Third Delaware Volunteers.

Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Petersburg, Chapel House,
Sulphur Springs, Totopotomoy, Weldon Railroad, Catcher's Run.
Chantilly, Bethesda Church, Peebles' Farm,

Fourth Delaware Volunteers.

Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Peebles' Farm, Catcher's Run,
Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House,

First Maryland Volunteers.

Wilderness, Totopotomoy, Petersburg, Chapel House.
Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Catcher's Run.
North Anna.

Second Maryland Volunteers.

Second Bull Run, Antietam, Campbell Station, Weldon Railroad,
Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Siege of Knoxville, Spar Spring Church,
South Mountain, Blue Springs, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

Battalion Third Maryland Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, North Anna, Petersburg,
Antietam, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spar Spring
Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Church.

Fourth Maryland Volunteers.

Wilderness, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg, Chapel House,
Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.
North Anna,

Fifth Maryland Volunteers.

Winchester, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill,
Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Opequan, Cedar Creek.

Seventh Maryland Volunteers.

Wilderness, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg, Chapel House,
Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.
North Anna,

Eighth Maryland Volunteers.

Wilderness, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg, Chapel House,
Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.
North Anna,

Seventh Western Virginia Volunteers.

Romney, Bristoe Station, Tolopotomoy, Strawberry Plains,
Antietam, Mine Run, North Anna, Deep Bottom,
Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station,
Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Boydton Road.
Gettysburg.

Battery "H," First Ohio Artillery.

Winchester, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor,
Port Republic, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg.
Antietam,

Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

Cross Keys, Upperville, Todd's Tavern, Trevilian Station,
Second Bull Run, Culpeper, Fortifications of Richmond, St. Mary's Church,
Brandy Station, Auburn Mills, Boydton Road,
Aldie, Mine Run, Hawes' Shop, Hatcher's Run.

Fifteenth Ohio Cavalry.

Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Dabney's Mill, Hatcher's Run.
Petersburg, Spring Church,

Battalion Fourth Ohio Volunteers.

Rich Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy,
Romney, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor,
Second Romney, Chancellorsville, Po River, Petersburg.
Winchester, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom,
Front Royal, Bristoe Station, North Anna, Reams' Station.
Port Republic,

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers.

Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One Hundred and Ninth Ohio Volunteers.

Winchester, Spottsylvania, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill,
Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Opequan, Cedar Creek.

One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteers.

Winchester, Spottsylvania, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill,
Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Opequan, Cedar Creek.

One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Martinsburg, Spottsylvania, Opequan, Cedar Creek.
Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill,

Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.

White Oak Swamp, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock River, Cold Harbor,
Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Second Bull Run, Mine Run, North Anna, Deep Bottom,
Chantilly, Wilderness, Chickahominy, Boydton Road.
Fredericksburg,

First Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters.

Wilderness, North Anna, Petersburg, Spotsylvania Church,
Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

First Michigan Veteran Volunteers.

First Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Chickahominy,
Mechanicsville, Gainesville, Rappahannock Station, Bethesda Church,
Gaines' Mill, Second Bull Run, Mine Run, Petersburg,
Peach Orchard, Antietam, Wilderness, Weldon Railroad,
Savage Station, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Peebles' Farm,
White Oak Swamp, Chancellorsville, North Anna, Hatcher's Run.

Second Michigan Volunteers.

First Bull Run,	Second Bull Run,	Campbell Station,	Petersburg,
Yorktown,	Chantilly,	Siege of Knoxville,	Weldon Railroad,
Williamsburg,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Spar Spring
Seven Pines,	Siege of Vicksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Church,
Glendale,	Jackson,	North Anna,	Sand Station,
Malvern Hill,	Blue Springs,	Cold Harbor,	Hatcher's Run.

Fifth Michigan Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Chantilly,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Williamsburg,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Strawberry Plains,
Fair Oaks,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Deep Bottom,
Glendale,	Gettysburg,	Petersburg,	Spar Spring
Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor,	Church,
Groveton,			Boydton Road.

Seventh Michigan Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Mine Run,	Cold Harbor,
West Point,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Fair Oaks,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Strawberry Plains,
Peach Orchard,	Chancellorsville,	P. River,	Deep Bottom,
Savage Station,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Sand Station,
Glendale,	Bristoe Station,	Petersburg,	Boydton Road.

Eighth Michigan Volunteers.

Pulaski,	Antietam,	Campbell Station,	Petersburg,
James Island,	Fredericksburg,	Siege of Knoxville,	Weldon Railroad,
Bull Run,	Vicksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Sand Station
Chantilly,	Jackson,	Wilderness,	Spar Spring,
South Mountain,	Blue Springs,	Cold Harbor,	Church.

Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Second Bull Run,	Mine Run,	Bethesda Church,
Cancorbout Fous,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,
Mechanicsville,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Weldon Railroad,
Gaines' Mill,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Peebles' Farm,
White Oak Swamp,	Gettysburg,	Tolopotomoy,	Hatcher's Run.
Malvern Hill,	Appahannock Station,		

Seventh Michigan Volunteers.

South Mountain,	Jackson,	Spottsylvania	Weldon Railroad,
Antietam,	Campbell Station,	Cold Harbor,	Poplar Spring
Fredericksburg,	Siege of Knoxville,	Blue Springs,	Church,
Siege of Vicksburg,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run.

Twentieth Michigan Volunteers.

Fredericksburg,	Campbell Station,	North Anna,	Poplar Spring
Siege of Vicksburg,	Siege of Knoxville,	Cold Harbor,	Church,
Jackson,	Wilderness,	Weldon Railroad,	Reams' Station,
Blue Springs,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,	Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-Fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Fredericksburg,	Mine Run,	North Anna,	Petersburg,
Chancellorsville,	Wilderness,	Tolopotomoy,	Weldon Railroad,
Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Bethesda Church,	Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-Sixth Michigan Volunteers.

Blackwater,	Nottoway River,	Tolopotomoy,	Strawberry Plains,
Mine Run,	Spottsylvania,	Cold Harbor,	Deep Bottom,
Wilderness,	North Anna,	Petersburg,	Reams' Station.

Twenty-Seventh Michigan Volunteers.

Vicksburg,	Siege of Knoxville,	Cold Harbor,	Sams' Station,
Jackson,	Wilderness,	Petersburg,	Poplar Spring
Blue Springs,	Spottsylvania,	Weldon Railroad,	Church,
Campbell Station,	North Anna,		Catcher's Run.

Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

First Bull Run,	Antietam,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Cedar Mountain,	Fredericksburg,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Gainesville,	Chancellorsville,	North Anna,	Weldon Railroad,
Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	Tolopotomoy,	Catcher's Run.
South Mountain,	Mine Run,		

Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Yorktown,	Malvern Hill,	Salem Heights,	Spottsylvania,
Williamsburg,	Antietam,	Gettysburg,	Cold Harbor,
Golding's Farm,	Fredericksburg,	Rappahannock	Petersburg,
Savage Station,	Marye's Heights,	Station,	Opequan,
White Oak Swamp,		Wilderness,	

Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Gainesville,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain,	Mine Run,	Tolopotomoy,	Catcher's Run,
Antietam,			

Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.

Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Ettesda Church,
Gainesville, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Petersburg,
Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, North Anna, Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain, Mine Run, Tolopotomoy, Hatcher's Run,
Antietam,

Thirty-Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

North Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road,
Tolopotomoy, Petersburg, Reams' Station,

Fifty-Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.

Petersburg, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run,
Weldon Railroad,

Fifty-Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run,
Weldon Railroad,

First Battalion Minnesota Volunteers.

First Bull Run, Savage Station, Fredericksburg, Petersburg,
Yorktown, Mendale, Chancellorsville, Deep Bottom,
Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Reams' Station,
Peach Orchard, Antietam, Bristoe Station, Boydton Road,

First United States Sharpshooters.

Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Kelly's Ford, Petersburg,
Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Strawberry Plains,
Hanover Court House, Second Bull Run, Wilderness, Deep Bottom,
Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Poplar Spring Church,
Mechanicsville, Chancellorsville, Tolopotomoy,
Gaines' Mill, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Boydton Road.

Second United States Sharpshooters.

Second Bull Run,	Gettysburg,	Spottsylvania,	Weldon Railroad,
South Mountain,	Kelly's Ford,	North Anna,	Strawberry Plains,
Antietam,	Mine Run,	Petersburg,	Deep Bottom,
Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Cold Harbor,	Peebles' Farm,
Chancellorsville,	P. River,	Petersburg,	Boydton Road.

Battery "C," First United States Artillery.

Bull Run,	Savage Station,	Fredericksburg,	Fairfax Station,
Bull's Bluff,	White Oak Swamp,	Chancellorsville,	St. Mary's Church,
Yorktown,	Gaindale,	Gettysburg,	Hyatt's Farm,
Fair Oaks,	Malvern Hill,	Bristoe Station,	Boydton Road.
Peach Orchard,	Antietam,	Cold Harbor,	

Battery "H," Second United States Artillery.

Bull Run,	Antietam,	Cold Harbor,	Deep Bottom,
Gaines' Mill	Upperville,	St. Mary's Church,	Petersburg.
Malvern Hill,	Gettysburg,	Malvern Hill,	

Battery "A," Fourth United States Artillery.

Cedar Mountain,	Antietam,	Mine Run,	Rappahannock,
Gainesville,	Fredericksburg,	Wilderness,	Bethesda Church,
Second Bull Run	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Chantilly,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	Catchem's Run.
South Mountain,			

Battery "E," Fourth United States Artillery.

Yorktown,	Fredericksburg,	P. River,	Cold Harbor.
Fair Oaks,	Chancellorsville,	Spottsylvania,	Petersburg,
Gaines' Mill,	Gettysburg,	North Anna,	
Malvern Hill,	Wilderness,	Rappahannock,	Deep Bottom.

Battery "A," Fifth United States Artillery.

First Bull Run, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad,

Batteries "C" and "F," Fifth United States Artillery.

Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Battery "E," Fifth United States Artillery.

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg,

Battery "M," Fifth United States Artillery.

Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

By Command of Major General Meade:
Geo. D. Ruggles,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Extracts from Letters of Nathan Hayward M.D., surgeon 20th Mass. Vols., to his father during the War of the Rebellion, 1861–1864.

Camp Alabama.
Sept. 8th, 1861.

Verified E.B.R. Robbins

We arrived in Washington night before last and at camp yesterday afternoon after a tedious journey from N.Y.

Our camp is about one mile from Washington next to Georgetown. We are surrounded by other camps. Our Colonel has been made acting Brigadier and has command of the other troops in our immediate neighborhood.

Camp Stone, Poolesville,
Sunday, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Verified E.B.R. Robbins

We are now a third day's march from Washington, distance 35 miles according to the most ambitious calculation but opinions are various as to that. We marched yesterday about twelve miles under a hot sun with frequent halts. Many men fell out of the ranks and filled our ambulance wagons before the march was half finished. The ambulance wagons are very un-

comfortable and we have not sufficient accommodation for our sick ~~[illegible]~~ in them. To give you some little account of our journey – a bad start was made in the first instance by sending the regimental wagons directly from Boston empty instead of loading them at Readville. The consequence of this was that the baggage had to be overhauled three or four times on the journey, being merely stowed in the freight cars, and the property of different companies and officers was mixed up indiscriminately. If the wagons had been loaded at Readville, nothing would have been disturbed on the route, but the full wagons might have been transferred from one train to another without confusion or damage to the freight. The State House is responsible for this blunder, – it was done under the protest of our Qr. Master.

We arrived at Washington Friday night. Our men received food at a large building near the railroad depôt called the Soldiers' Retreat, and after a rest of several hours we marched to our first camp Kalorama, two miles from Washington. There we stayed until Tuesday when we were marched to Camp Burnside, also in

the suburbs of Washington. Both camps were beautifully situated on hills in the neighborhood of streams, but as you see we did not occupy them long enough to see much of the localities around. From Camp Burnside we were ordered to Rock River, having been attached to Gen. Lander's brigade, taking with us a company of sharp-shooters unattached to any regiment. Our men are clumsy enough at camping, and take three times as long as is necessary to get things to rights. From Rock River we went to Muddy Run, where we encamped on another high hill in the neighborhood of a commissary-depôt on an opposite height covered with wagons. At our various camps we have been very near other troops, except at Rock Creek where we were alone. We made our best march yesterday from Muddy Run to this place, — Camp Stone at Poolesville, — Gen. Stone's brigade. This camp is on a broad elevated plain. Col. Devens' regiment is encamped within a few yards of the place where I am now writing. The officers of Devens' regiment received us hospitably, the field and staff supped with them last night, and we were offered their tents for ourselves and their hospital for our sick, but we preferred bivouacking as

Generally called "Camp Foster" E.B.R.

we had already done the night before, and keeping our sick in the ambulances which are provided with beds. Dr. Bates, of Devens' regiment, tells me that remittent and intermittent fever prevail in his camp. Water is not abundant enough for more than one regiment here, and we march again to-day to encamp two miles off. This camp is about five miles from the river across which our men and the secessionists have until lately fired at each other with little or no effect, and have as by mutual consent stopped the practice within a week or so. The fords and ferries are well commanded by Col. Devens. Our new position will be nearer the river but precisely where I do not know.

Our march yesterday lay through a beautiful country; at first hilly and afterward over high table land covered with corn-fields of very large extent, and a view of the Alleghany Mountains in the distance. We passed but a few mansions of any elegance on our way. Although the large plantations indicated wealthy proprietors, the houses were ordinary, as were the white inhabitants we met on the way. Niggers abound of course. The people are secessionists

out have not attempted resistance. I will give you a little sketch of our camp here as it appears from where I sit writing on a medicine box sitting on a mess chest at the back of a hospital wagon in which two patients are lying, — and under it another, — the other hospital wagons and ambulances stand in a row, a few of the freight wagons at right angles, and in the angle the field and staff bivouacked last night; horses, trunks, and tin pails are scattered over the ground.

Camp Benton.
Sept. 16, 1861.

Water is rather scarce, wells are to be dug to-day. Dr. Bryant went to the river bank yesterday with Gen. Stone and communicated with the pickets of the secessionists on the opposite bank. One of our men (that is, Col. Devens' men) was shot through the arm, owing to the fact that a new picket guard was placed there who had probably not been instructed that the pickets were not to fire upon each other.

Verified Ed. Rev.

Camp Benton, Sept. 23, 1861.
Edwards Ferry Road, near Poolesville.

My last letter was written about a week ago after receiving one from yourself.

The mail communication is not rapid and I think it is possible that letters may sometimes miscarry. Dr. Revere reported himself here on the 18th as assistant surgeon bringing with him an order for myself as surgeon; the commissions came from the Adjutant General's in Washington. Dr. Bryant is surgeon to our brigade, Gen. Lander's. The health of the regiment is good. Many of the men have shown the effects of malaria, but in mild forms as yet. We have had no very serious cases of sickness. Our men are being practised in night excursions and bivouacking at several points on the banks of the Potomac. The enemy's pickets and our men on the opposite banks of the river are within talking or rather shouting distance and they have a good deal to say to each other in spite of orders.

I have had some riding to do between our camp and the Potomac River and Specae, I am happy to say, keeps up his flesh and spirits. He is affected, however, by the demoralizing influences

of the army and has learned to kick and bite as well as the other horses. I have nothing of war yet except a poor attempt at shelling entrenchments on the other bank. The Potomac is much like the Rhine at this point, inclosed between high hills. I find that I bear the heat perfectly well and have not suffered from bivouacking with a saddle for a pillow (Spencer by my side) under his blanket and my own overcoats. Spencer does not like to lie down in a strange place but sleeps standing. He is considered a very knowing horse. Dr. Bryant has just looked in to the hospital tent where I am writing now and I have asked him how far he felt himself permitted to speak of the army in his letters. He thinks that one may speak of occurrences that are past. But in fact there is very little to tell. Guarding fords and preparing for night attacks on the river — attacks that were not made and very likely not contemplated. I was sent with a detachment of 200 men to support a battery of two guns which commanded a ford on the Potomac River, last Wednesday or Thursday night I believe it was. The pickets on the other shore were cavalry pickets and gave themselves out to be Texans; that a

regiment of Texans was in the wood behind, &c. Their intrenchments thrown up by negroes could be seen at two places but how many troops were there was of course unknown to us, although very possibly to our generals. The farmer in a house behind our battery made signals at night and has been arrested. On the whole we thought it possible that an attempt might be made to surprise us at night and preparations were made for it. As I said, nothing came of it, but the soldiers are put in the way of learning how to act near an enemy and they have everything to learn. I presume that the "Secesh" are no better than ourselves as regards trained soldiers.

Head Quarters 20th Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

Camp Benton, Sept. 26, 1861.

Received 2/13/62

Nothing of any interest has occurred since I last wrote you. We are now settled down in the routine of camp life very much as at Camp Massasoit. Our hospital has been removed to the top of a hill in the rear of the camp about one hundred yards above the fog which settles at night over the other tents. These tents measure twenty-four feet by fifteen and accommodate comfortably

sixteen patients. We are having wooden bunks constructed (there is a saw-mill in the neighborhood where we obtain supplies of plank and joist) and by placing one row above another as on board ship we could accommodate sixteen more. The view from the hill is very fine; if I can I will send a sketch with this letter which I am now writing in the Adjutant's tent. You speak about my health. I have been perfectly well and have had no touch of intermittent — of which we have now had a number of cases in camp. Our General Lander is popular with his brigade — a fine dashing fellow and horse to match; he is very impatient with our inactivity which is so different from his experience with his rough Californians in the Pas Ute war. I get along very pleasantly with Dr. Revere and it is a capital thing that Dr. Bryant is attached to our brigade. We were most of us amused and some of us disgusted by the stories in the Journal of the regiment, of the shelling the enemy, their retiring in dismay, of the gallant 20th spoiling for a fight, and so forth; whereas in point of fact, I believe that the gallant 20th does not realize as yet that it is in the face of the enemy in spite of night

marches and bivouacs on the river. We may, very possibly, remain at this camp all winter and if the river becomes frozen so as to bear, the strategical conditions will be very much altered. Our fellows are beginning to practise with the Enfield rifle and fire better than could be expected, no serious accident having as yet occurred. The percussion caps supplied by Massachusetts proved to be of inferior quality; the fault was at first attributed to the rifle, but it would seem that the cap is too thick and too small for the tube, so that the force of the hammer is expended in pushing the cap home. The same rifles go off very well with the U. S. cap.

Camp Benton,

Oct. 5, 1861.

Verified S.B.R.

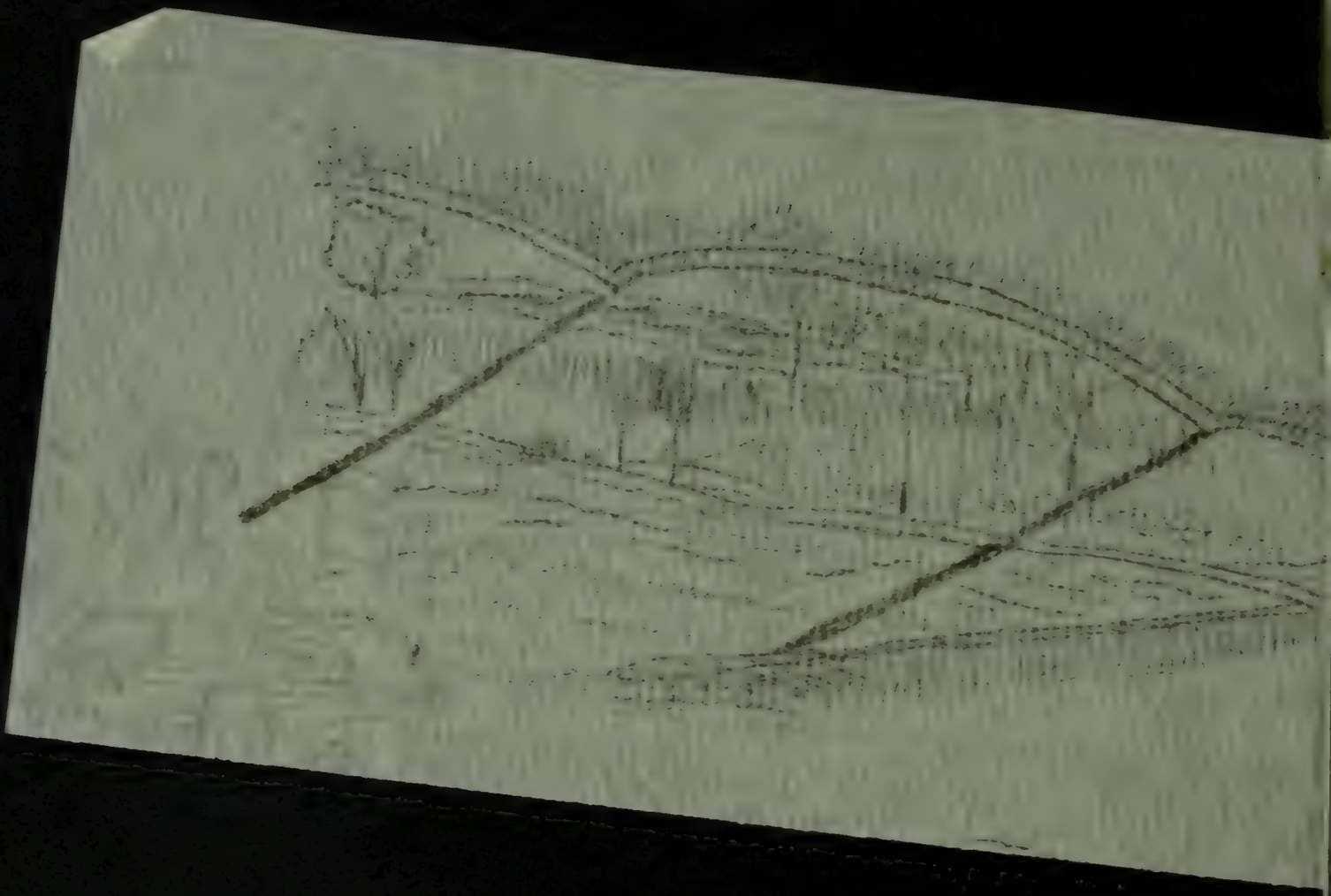
Our average number on the sick list is about twenty, which is not a large number for eight or nine hundred men. We have extended hospitalities to the sick of the California and Philadelphia regiments who came up in the canal boat from the disgraceful affair at Munson's Hill.

We had yesterday a visit from the Sanitary Commissioners who catechised me from a

printed form and recorded my answers. They were pleased to compliment the 20th on the appearance and management of the camp.

Yesterday there was a little firing, from the opposite side of the river, of what was judged from the shells that were picked up to be four-pounders. Their fire was returned by Rickett's battery with what effect is not known, probably the same as their own, nobody being hit. The balls were collected for mementoes. Chaffing between the pickets goes on as before, as I witnessed myself yesterday afternoon on my visit to our outpost at Vaughan's battery in the canal near which the officers go to bathe. The opposite picket with thumb on nose asks, "When are you going to Richmond?" Answer, "The day before you go to Washington."

Gen. Stone, while making a reconnoissance in a boat along the canal, was challenged by the picket (our own). He gave the countersign and was rowing rapidly away when the sentry told him - God d-mn him if he didn't come back and give an account of himself he would blow his damned head off, as he would anybody's who was rowing about the canal at such an untimely



hour disturbing quiet folks. Of course the sentry was considerably taken aback when it turned out to be Gen. Stone that he was addressing.

Our fighting frontier Gen. Lander chafes at the inactivity of his brigade and swears all the big oaths that he will resign if they do not give him some fighting.

I am writing in my tent on the cover of Ericksen's Surgery, lying luxuriously on a slatted wooden bunk; the side of my tent is rolled up and as I lie here I see a beautiful country of thickly wooded hills terminating in the Alleghany Mountains on the horizon. The camp is in the valley a little way below and on the opposite side the encampment of the Michigan regiment. Where you see the black figures under the tent rope on the right a party of men are engaged in digging a grave. Dr. Bryant's horse, "The White Mouser," had to be shot this morning and here his bones are to be laid (of course I mean the horse's, not Dr. Bryant's).

Verified E.B.K.

Camp Benton, Oct. 15, 1861.

I have just come up from an ambulance drill which is, in compliance with general orders,

conducted every day for one hour. Five ambulances and one two-horse spring wagon are harnessed and taken out to the field below the hospital in the rear of the camp. The band of musicians, 24 in number, and one man detailed from each company, go with the wagons, four or five men to each wagon. They are then instructed and practised in taking the litters out of the wagons, going to the relief of wounded men, putting on the tourniquet, to compress arteries with the fingers and other offices that they might be called upon to perform. Each man plays in turn the part of the wounded soldier and goes to some distance from the wagon and lies down on the ground making believe to be wounded, then two men run to him with the litter and a third runs as fast as he can and compresses the artery which is supposed to be divided; the other two lay the litter on the ground on his right or left, as he may be wounded on one side or the other, and put on the tourniquet. They have learned to make a handkerchief tourniquet, to use when the others are not at hand. They then lay him carefully on the litter and raise him from the ground, the front carrier facing forward and the man

behind giving the word of command. They step, the forward man with the left foot first and the rear man with the right, as in this way of starting, the person on the litter is not shaken. They take their load to the wagon, the third man marching by the side as a nurse; the third man folds up the handles of the litter which is thrust into the wagon, two men standing in front and one behind. The band has been now drilled in this exercise for five or six days and has become quite expert. It is, of course, a very important duty not only for the relief of the wounded in an action, but also to prevent soldiers leaving the ranks on the excuse of helping a wounded comrade.

I retain the same hour for surgeon's call that we had at Camp Massasoit, 6¼ A.M. After attending to this duty which occupies about one hour, I go to breakfast and then inspect the camp, as to its sanitary condition. This duty involves a good deal of blowing up which I administer according to need. After the rounds, I give in writing to the Officers of the Day and of Police, such instructions as are necessary. After this I visit the sick at the hospital with Dr. Revere

and then comes the ambulance drill at ten o'clock. After eleven o'clock I have a good deal of leisure time for the rest of the day. With a good Officer of Police, I should have very little to do after this hour; but the cleaning up of the camp has to be superintended more or less by the surgeon or it will not be properly done. It is not yet up to the mark that I should like, although it is improving daily and is, no doubt, the cleanest camp in the neighborhood. But some of them are fearfully dirty. The police squad of scavengers is composed of prisoners and if not strong enough for the day's work, a sufficient number is detailed from the companies.

Our regiment is hardly ever full at camp now, several companies being at outposts. They take this duty in turn. The Michigan regiment of our brigade is made of splendid material, the finest of the brigade, but is not well officered. The 19th of Massachusetts, also in our brigade, is inferior to the 20th both in material and officers. The sharp-shooters are encamped by themselves behind the head-quarters of the General. Their discipline is not good; they having been enlisted under misunderstanding or false

representations of their duties, at the State House.

Gen. Lander has been absent at Washington for a few days, is said to have attended Cabinet meetings. We are very quiet since his departure; have received no orders from Gen. Stone at Poolesville for midnight marches to the river to repel imaginary attacks, as before. I suppose they will begin again on his return. These night expeditions are excellent practice for us all if the thing is not carried too far, like crying "wolf". None of us believe that the rebels have any intention of attempting the passage of the river.

Chaffing between the pickets goes on as before; yesterday rifles were fired from the opposite shore, but one man that fired said he was shooting ducks – which was very likely the case.

Verified E.B.R.

Camp Benton, Oct. 23, 1861.

I send this by a young man who goes to Boston with the body of Lieut. Putnam, who was killed in the disastrous affair of day before yesterday. I myself was not exposed, being on an island in the river where was a temporary hospital for the wounded. Dr. Revere left with the first detachment of troops. It happened that I

was absent on that day from camp for the first time since we started. I went to Gordon's and Webster's regiments to see Greeley Curtis and Dr. Hayward. Dr. Revere is probably a prisoner, also Major Revere and Adjutant Pierson. Lieut. Holmes wounded severely, not fatally I think; Capt. Schmidt wounded severely; Lieut. Lowell wounded, not dangerously; Lieut. Putnam killed; Capt. Dreher killed; Lieut. Messelhoeft and Fabs dead (I think drowned). The Colonel is a prisoner, as far as we can judge. Capt. Putnam lost an arm at the shoulder joint. He is doing well. All the wounded are now at camp, that is to say, those that were brought to the island. We muster now 200 men.

Head Quarters 20th Regiment Mass. Volunteers.

Oct. 26, 1861.

Verified J. B. R.

I write you this hurried epistle by Dr. Bryant who is now going to Washington with Gen. Lander who was wounded in the calf of the leg. I myself am perfectly well and very busy. Dr. Revere was taken prisoner with the Major, Adjutant, and Colonel. We have left, about 200 men fit to march armed and equipped. Three

of our companies were not in the action. The 20th Regiment behaved admirably; we have lost three officers and wounded four. Prisoners, Lieut. Perry in addition to those just mentioned. Our wounded are doing well. Lieut. Putnam died of his wound the day following the engagement. I will write more particularly soon.

Camp Benton.

Sunday Eveg. Nov. 24/61.

Verified E.B.R.

We are getting on very pleasantly at our camp under our new acting Staff. I certainly have been very fortunate in falling in with a circle of gentlemen so unexceptionable as those that make up our body of officers. The bad eggs are all gone. Sweeney, Day, Lupen and Wollaston and Hirschenröder.

As I have already in Dr. Martin's, I will now again in this letter relate my own experience in the battle of Ball's Bluff, and after that I will tell from the reports of others what I have gathered of the mere military story of the affair. My own is entirely professional. As I told you in my note written after the battle, I was away some nine miles from the camp

Cat. 20161

when the regiment marched to Conrad's Ferry. When I returned I found Col. Palfrey in command of the camp. (He was not present at the battle of Ball's Bluff on the 21st of October, but crossed on the 22nd at Edwards' Ferry where there was skirmishing and a very well managed retreat.) I found on arriving at camp that my instructions were to remain until further orders. I was not disturbed that night but made my preparations for a start at short notice. At a quarter to nine next morning a note reached me from Dr. Revere asking for brandy and ammonia, merely a few words scrawled in pencil, and at nine o'clock I started for Conrad's Ferry with the ambulance train. Conrad's Ferry is four or five miles above Edwards' Ferry, through a blind road. We met with some little delay from the breaking down of two of our ambulance wagons; one was sent back to a blacksmith's shop to be repaired; the other was quickly mended with straps and we pushed on. The band accompanied me as ambulance attendants. Our progress was so slow that I pushed ahead, leaving the train in charge of the hospital steward, and reached Conrad's Ferry a little before noon. I should

think. The canal is parallel and near to the river, and access to the opposite canal bank is through a culvert at this point which is low so that a rider must stoop to go through.- the bottom, up to the horse's knees in mud and water and floating plank, churned up by the passage of artillery.

On emerging from the culvert, I met a Colonel on the tow-path of the canal of whom I enquired the way to the place where the Mass. 20th had crossed the river. He was too drunk to answer or to understand my question, but a Sergeant standing near gave me the required information and I started down the tow-path for the point. After going some distance I found White, groom of our F. & S., with the horses in charge. I gave up mine to him and went half a mile further, perhaps more, along the tow-path which was now occupied by soldiers. I met the ambulance train near the point of embarkation on the opposite side of the canal and gave them orders to stay where they were, getting the steward and one man across the canal in a small boat with instruments, a box of brandy, ether, bandages, &c.

I climbed over the bank separating the canal from the river, now muddy and beaten up and slippery from so many passing that way, and went down to the shore where there was great confusion. Two scows were crossing full of men, one of them, rather, could not cross owing to a want of setting poles, and an aldish officer whom I now know to have been Col. Baker, was shouting for carpenters "all of you who are carpenters, go to work and cut poles." The hospital steward heard the same officer deliver the following verbal message, for Gen. Stone, to a captain – that he had carried two ropes across the river, had thrown two canal boats into the river, and should, when he had transported a sufficient number of men, advance into Virginia. There was no truth whatever in this dispatch. I saw two scows; there was no rope ~~[illegible]~~ at that time across the river. This officer gave me permission, on learning that I was a surgeon, to cross with my steward in a small skiff, which we did without adventure. On landing, we climbed the bank of the island, which was also muddy and slippery, and proceeded to some buildings about a quarter of a mile from the shore, which we were told were in use as a hospital depôt. There I

found Dr. Haven, of the 15th Mass. Regt., hard at work with a dozen or twenty wounded men, and more coming in. He was alone and of course I lent him what assistance I could afford. Feeling that I ought to join my regiment, I left, as I otherwise should not have done, and started for the Virginia side of the Island; but I was met by fresh parties of wounded who called upon me, so that I could not refuse to aid them, and went back. I made three successive attempts to get away, and on the third start was met by Captain Putnam with his arm shot through near the shoulder. I went back with him and operated immediately, it being necessary. (It was now I should judge about three in the afternoon; my watch has long been laid up from injuries received in bivouacking, and I am not precise about the hours of this day), but about three o'clock in the afternoon I should think it was, and from that time until evening the wounded were brought in thick and fast and Dr. Haven and myself had all we could do to attend to them. Sergeant Riddle of Co. I, I found in bed at the hospital when I arrived; he told me his arm was dressed by Dr. Revere in Virginia. Early in the evening

Dr. Bryant arrived. He had not the remotest idea that anything of consequence was going on, nor had they at Poolesville where he had been. Dr. Crosby arrived later in the evening and went back shortly after, as was right that he should, to see to the transportation of the wounded from the Island to the river, from there across the canal to a depôt that he had established on shore; also for their transportation by canal boats to Edwards' Ferry, &c. I should think that a hundred or a hundred and fifty wounded men passed under my observation on the Island that night. Our greatest difficulty was to induce men to carry the wounded to the river. The Tammany men behaved disgracefully; no persuasions or threats could awaken these wretches from their cowardly stupor. It is true many were chilled and half naked from swimming the river. Some volleys fired in the evening from the Virginia shore, whether aimed at the building or not I do not know, sent more of these Tammany wretches into the hospital buildings where they cowered around the chimneys,— the most abject spectacle it has ever been my lot to witness. Some of the Tammany men would

assist their own comrades down to the river, but refused to help any others. The musicians of the 15th Mass. Regt. also showed the white feather, refused duty and ran away. The fears entertained by these parties were altogether irrational; the Island was safe enough. It was thought that the Secessionists might shell the Island at daybreak, and it was therefore desirable to remove all the wounded to the Maryland shore before morning. By ~~taking~~ tearing down all the doors in these two houses we succeeded in getting litters enough to take every wounded man down to the shore. I went with Captain Putnam myself just at daybreak.

Lieut. Beckwith of the 20th Mass. had been left in charge of the Island by Col. Hinks, with Comp. B, of the 20th, and one or two of the 18th, and it was owing to him and his men, particularly Comp. B, that we succeeded in removing the wounded. All those employed in the early part of the evening to move the litters took the opportunity of crossing themselves, and did not return. No order or discipline existed in the boats; they were filled with the strongest and most impudent, and started leaving the

Probably a slip for 19th E.B.R.

poor wounded behind. When I reached the shore, there lay 16 poor wounded fellows, including 3 of our own officers, who had been lying, some of them, two hours in a drizzling rain. We succeeded in getting a boat, and putting all our 16 into it, having laid ~~down straw~~ straw in the bottom of the boat which was wet and muddy. We were fortunate enough to find a good German officer on the shore, who assisted us very much. It was necessary to show my revolver to keep off intruders, however. And many a man of our side, that day, was threatened by his officers and in some instances struck with the sword. We reached the Maryland side without difficulty, pulling the ~~boat~~ over by a rope which had been stretched across. (There was also another rope, so that the scows could pass each other.) When we reached the shore, we missed our good fellows under Beckwith. We could get none of the lazy and shirking Pennsylvanians, who occupied the bank, to lift a hand to help us, in spite of objurgations. Those who did help us finally, after we had lain there an hour, were some of our own half-naked fellows who had swum the Virginia side of the river, and some

of Duryea's men. We got them at last into a canal boat which lay in readiness with Dr. Bryant on board, who, I should say, after working all night had started across early in the morning to attempt to improve the management of the transportation, of the wounded particularly, across the river. He took over one load himself and also had to threaten with his revolver to gain this point. Once on board the canal boat, we got down to Edwards' Ferry without difficulty. Dr. Haven, who of course stayed on the Island to the last and came across with us, took charge at Edwards' Ferry of the wounded of the 15th, and all were taken to the different camps in ambulance wagons.

Standing on the canal boat at the place where we started I saw Greeley Curtis, who came on shore, and some other gentlemen of Gordon's regiment which had been ordered to this place. This gentleman inquired of me the fate of Capt. Browninshield, and I was just relating to him a rumor that he had been seen to drown, when I saw a strange figure on the tow-path, which I recognized under its queer disguise as Capt. Browninshield himself. I hailed him and

he came on board and went down to Edwards' Ferry with us. The Captain had on a pair of old brogans, a pair of white cotton drawers which he had stolen, and a blue overcoat; no cap, and he was chattering his teeth and shaking with cold, his shoulders hunched up to keep him warm. He had swum the river the night before and had slept in a hay-stack.

I forgot to speak of Lieut. Gallowell of Comp. "C", who came up to the hospital on the Island in the evening, after swimming the river; he came in with nothing but his sword, with which he had swum the river, shaking and chattering his teeth with the chill. I administered some brandy with good effect, and after getting a little warmed he went off without saying what he was going to do. It seems he had been urging officers outside, among others Col. Hinks whom he did not know personally, to do something with boats or rafts for the rescue of our men, some 200 in all, who were waiting on the river's brink on the Virginia shore.

Gallowell went back to the river, swam it again and built a raft, stimulating others to do the same, with which he rescued several

who would otherwise have been taken. He woke up Lieut. Messer, who was entirely overcome with fatigue and despair sitting supinely on the shore, to make an effort for his escape, and he did so; he was taken over by the brave Capt. O'Hara, who went six or seven times backwards and forwards in a boat, rescuing these forlorn men. I agree with Dr. Bryant in awarding to Lieut. Hallowell the praise of the greatest bravery in our own regiment. Hallowell thinks O'Hara, a Tammany officer, (I wish they had many like him,) the hero of the day. With a little more aid and more time, he thinks O'Hara would have ~~secured~~ rescued all of the 200. He kept them in order, secreted them in the bushes, behind stones, and elsewhere, and established pickets to keep the enemy at bay as long as possible.

Now Col. Hinks did something, but I think what he attempted was at Hallowell's suggestion; and I am also inclined to think that Hinks's boat did not arrive in time to do any good at this particular juncture. I should suppose from his letter that he had done all himself. All our officers of the 20th behaved

bravely without an exception. None showed more than personal bravery—endurance, caution and a power of command. Capt. Tremlett rescued his whole remaining company; Co. F also got away. Capt. Browninshield was standing so near Col. Baker when he was killed, that he was spattered with his brains, and all that story about fighting over his body and its rescue, he says is a lie. It was removed without any interruption or disturbance and by other parties than those so praised in the papers.

Capt. Putnam was shot in the beginning of the engagement, while skirmishing; also Sergeant Riddle, who was the first man shot skirmishing on the right flank. According to Riddle, the right flank was undefended by skirmishers in any force, and the enemy crept up close to them on that side, so that our men mistook them for friends. He says he heard Major Revere ask (the Adj. General he thought) why the right flank was so left unprotected.

On the whole, it seems that the brow of the hill behind which our men lay and from which they marched out into an open

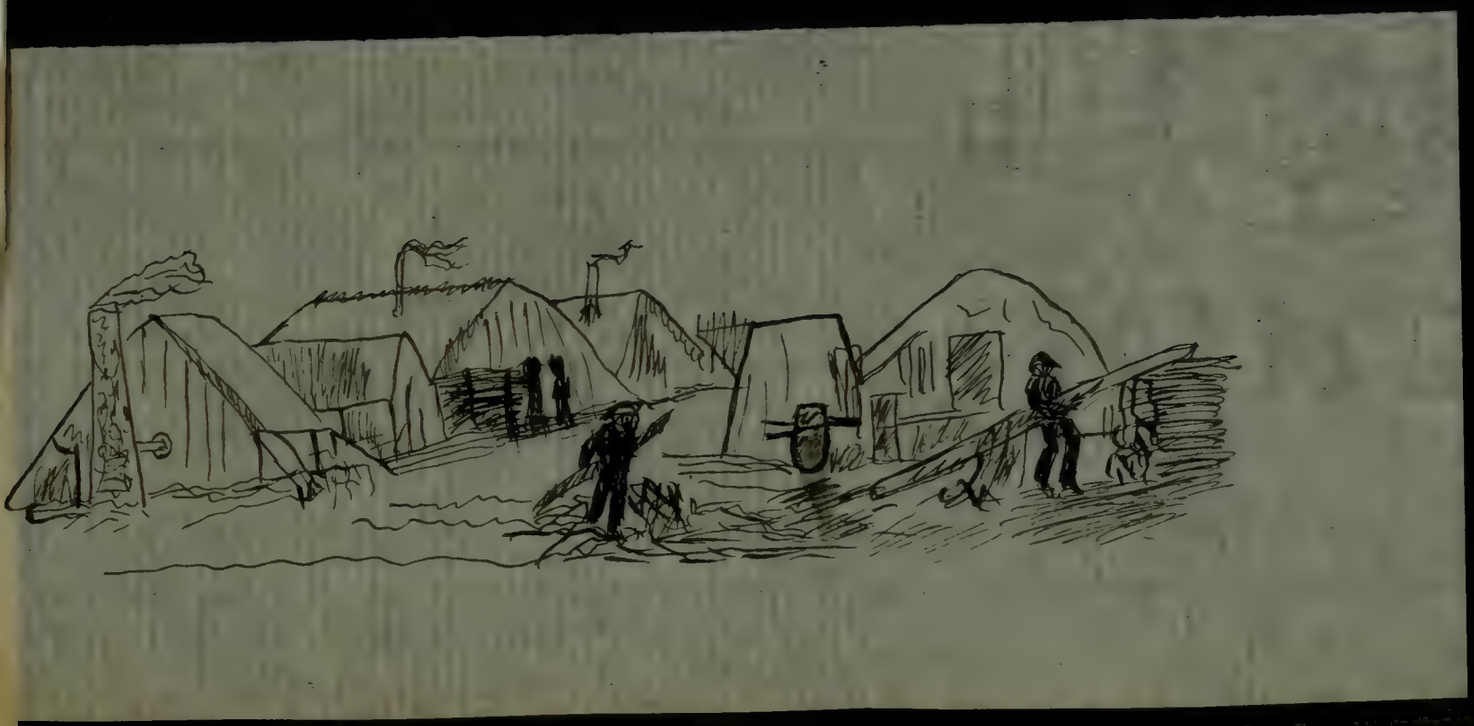
space in front before they received the enemy's fire, I say it seems to me, as well as to many others, that the brow of this hill might have been kept as a defensive position, at least long enough to secure a retreat. It does not seem that the enemy at any time charged up to this point. If the natural slope had not been enough for a breastwork, one might have been made. The troops lay idle for three hours behind this bank. The position of the guns seems to have been such as to receive the fire of our own side. On the whole, it seems to me to have been a very badly managed affair on the ground without reference to the general's purpose, but gratifying on the whole in showing that our men will fight under brave officers. Of course it was a fatal blunder not to cover a retreat; but how much Gen. Stone is to be blamed I do not know. I believe him to be an able officer; he managed the retreat of the next day, after the skirmish opposite Edwards' Ferry, with great skill, getting the whole number across the river without a man of them knowing where they were going; and he brought everything back.

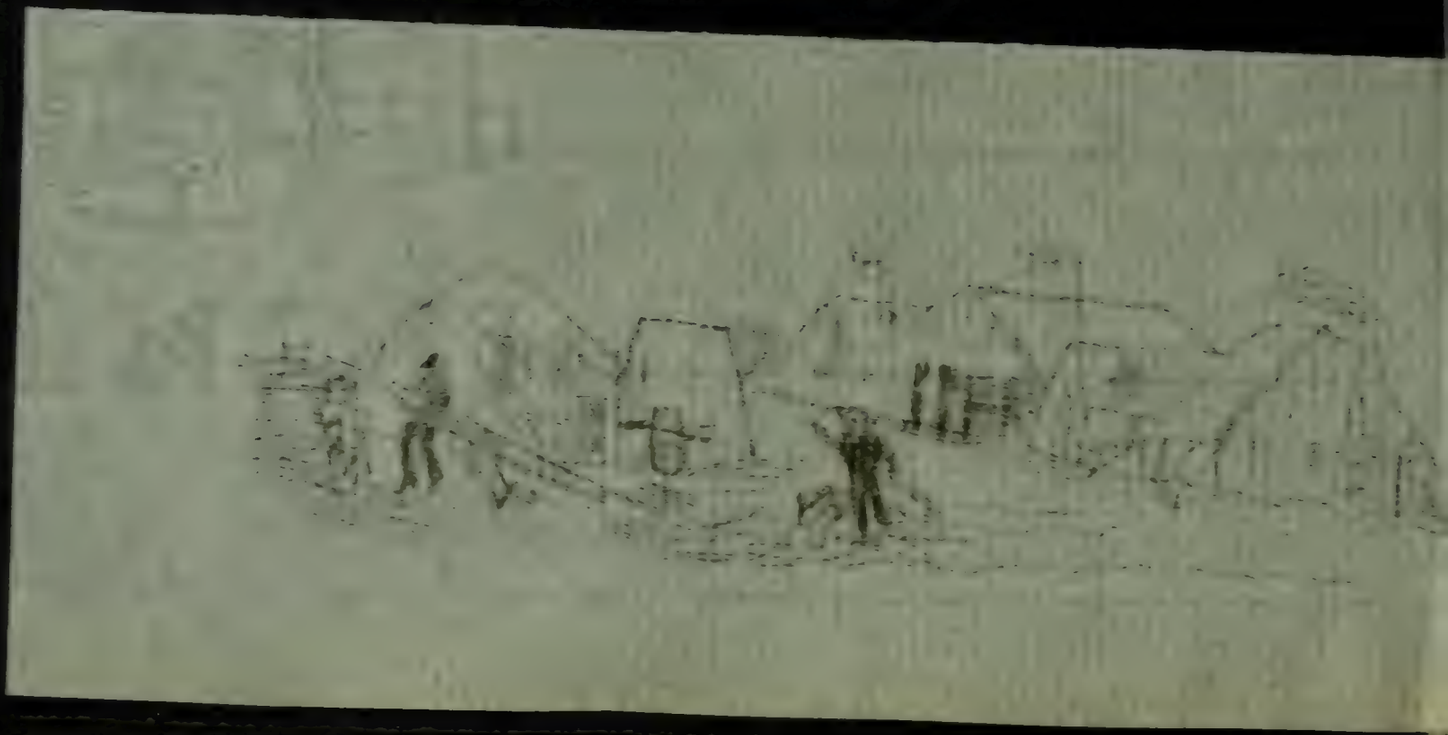
At first I blamed Gen. Stone for the whole calamity. His mistake seems to have been in trusting his subordinates too far, particularly Col. Baker. The testimony of the steward who overheard Baker's lying report to Gen. Stone, goes far to exonerate Gen. Stone, in my opinion.

Winfield S. Bl.

Camp Benton, Dec. 12, 1861.

I am still living in my tent. I have a small oblong air-tight stove and I find the tent so comfortable. It is floored, so I intend to live in it all winter instead of building a log hut. Our hospitals are all moved down from the top of the hill and are now set on the left flank of the camp. Log huts were built for hospitals, in all five, one storehouse and one kitchen; they are quite picturesque, and I will send you a photograph of them, made by a photographer, a private of the regiment. He has to-day gone down to the rivers, opposite our crossing at Harrison's Island, to take a view of Ball's Bluff, which I will also send, as well as one of our head-quarters, with the regimental surgeon and Capt. Bartlett before the door; the roof, as you see, is thatched, over a tent-fly; the door, by the way,





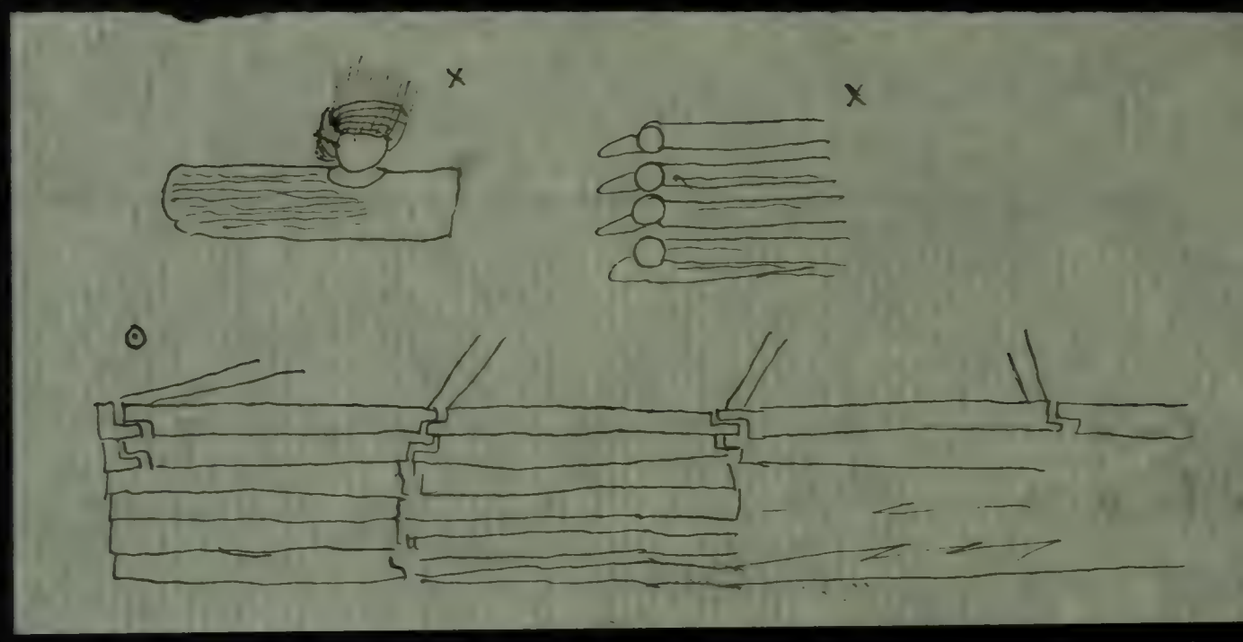
came from Harrison's Island; it was used for a litter to convey Capt. Putnam; several inches were cut off to fit it to the low wall of the log hut; between the sentry and myself is a stove pipe run out of a hole guarded with tin in a tent, that is the usual style — mine goes out at the top instead. The wagon behind is in line with many others stationed in rear of the camp. In warm weather the horses lay at night near the wagons, but are now stabled on the right of the camp under a long shed made of poles thatched at the top and sides with straw. This straw thatching being new and bright gives a very picturesque appearance to parts of our camp, particularly in a sunshiny day. The chimneys are built outside at the gable end, the clay soil kneaded with water furnishing mortar. The architecture of our camp is quite various; some of the buildings are made of upright poles with barrel staves nailed on the outside and inside, and straw packed in between; mud worked up with straw or without straw is used to fill the cracks between the logs of the log-huts.

This is a little outline sketch from the door of my tent, of the Company street opposite.

Verified E.B.R.

Dec. 13th, P.M.

Our brigade is now divided by the removal of the 19th Mass. Regt. to Seneca Creek; the sharp-shooters still remain as well as the 7th Michigan. The 7th Michigan are doing great things in the way of winter quarters; they are building extended barracks of logs enclosing a quadrangle in the centre; the logs are laid without overlapping, as in the common log-hut, thus economizing material; the common way of cutting the log is thus × – while theirs are made thus ⊙ – being mortised without overlapping, with square corners and a continuous flat surface. Such a camp would make an excellent defence against a surprise or an attack of infantry or cavalry. As it happens, I proposed a similar plan for our own camp some weeks since and made a drawing for the purpose. We are soon to be provided with Sibley tents, and for troops who are liable to be moved perhaps it is better to stick to tents which are sufficiently comfortable, than to risk a sudden change from the warmer log-houses to the tents again, or bivouacking which would be necessary, or at least likely, if we were obliged to move forward.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When the balloon reconnoissance is made tomorrow there will probably be firing by signals from the balloon. I shall go and see this if possible. Our daguerreotyper did not succeed very well with his picture of Ball's Bluff, and Harrison's Island, owing as he says to bad light, the view requiring a morning sun to be most effective by the photograph.

I gave you unwittingly a piece of false information in regard to Ball's Bluff, so far as the firing on the Island is concerned. It is proverbial how difficult it is to get the correct account of battles. I told you that we were not exposed to fire on the Island and that the fears of the Tammany men and others who ran off were entirely irrational. I learned from Dr. Haven that two men of the 15th were wounded on the Island near the hospital and one of them has since died of his wound. Col. Ward tells me that as he was brought up from the river, the shot fell around the path so thick that men near him carrying others that were wounded, laid the wounded men down in the wheat field and fled; that his own bearers were about to do the same thing, but he

had sufficient influence with them to keep them going, and both he and Dr. Haven believe that of the dead bodies found on the Island the next day, several were probably shot a second time. Dr. Haven also testifies that he saw the flash of fire on the bluff above the river.

Now I was myself of the impression that the hospitals were fired upon, but being wholly engaged in my professional avocations, I did not give the matter sufficient attention to be persuaded, against the statements of others, that it was otherwise.

Capt. Crowninshield, of whom I saw a good deal soon after the battle he being sick of a cold caught by exposure, was very emphatic on the point that not a shot was fired from the edge of the bluff, that he stood there himself for a long time and no secessionists were near him, that no doubt shots came over on to the Island, but they were fired from a very considerable distance from the river's bank, and so might be said to have fallen on the Island by accident. Lieut. Macy, on the other hand, says that as he swam the river he could see the flash of the guns at the edge of the bluff.

As I had not discoursed this matter or inquired of others about this question of firing on the Island, as I say, I yielded my opinion to Browninshield's, and I was the more induced to believe that he was right from the fact that I saw nothing injured by balls in the hospital where I was, nor did I hear of any one being injured, although I certainly heard balls enough and heard them strike against the building. It seems that this building, built of brick, has no windows on the gable end which presented to Ball's Bluff, and that would account of course for the escape from injury of everything inside.

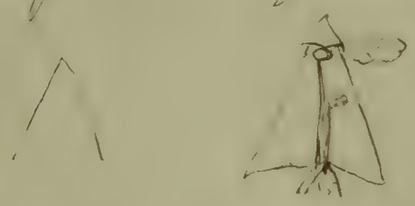
Lieut. Beckwith, who is an old soldier and had charge of the Island that night, says that the firing was directed against the buildings on the Island, that it was in volleys perhaps of half a company, and that the balls, many of them, were rifle balls as he well knew from the sound; his, Beckwith's, wonder is that they did not fire the howitzers at us that were crossing, in which case, he says, they could have cleared us out in a very short time. He presumes that they had no suitable ammunition.

Camp Benton, Jan. 13, 1862.

For myself, after due honors paid to the hop, I started with Adjutant Milton for a ride. We first visited the balloon, I having received an invitation to ascend the day before, but the balloon was only half inflated, and could take up only one, but by detaching one guy line of the three that are used, the balloon became buoyant enough to take up the aeronaut and the Adjutant who is small and light weight. The balloon ascended as steadily as possible to the height of 750 feet — the air being still and the weather like that of a day in May. While in the balloon the aeronaut can hear the secesh in Virginia shouting, and can sometimes even distinguish the words that they employ addressed to the balloon which cannot, of course, be expected to be complimentary. Yesterday we had to dine with us Col. Slade (regular) of the Minnesota Regiment in our neighborhood. It is said that he has been appointed Brigadier General and has taken our brigade. We are all glad at the prospect of having an able officer in command of this brigade. Since Sumner's removal to Washington a short time before Ball's

Bluff, the brigade has been under the command of Col. Hincks of the 19th Mass., and more lately, since the 19th has been removed to Seneca, under Col. Grosvenor of the 7th Michigan.

Our regiment is very comfortable; the men are in new Sibley tents. Sibley tents are conical with a cap ventilator at the top. The central pole is supported on an iron tripod, leaving room for a stove



The tent is made to accommodate 20 men. The stove is a truncated cone, about 2½ feet high with a pipe running up about 4 feet higher. The smoke escapes into the tent and finds its way out at the ventilator. Our privates, however, have provided themselves with stoves of a different pattern and use a long stove pipe running out at the top.

A few of the officers have had made for themselves, log huts floored and roofed with boards. The Michigan regiment is quartered in log huts, each hut holding 16 men, with open fireplaces.

The timber in the neighborhood of our camp is disappearing very fast; on night

summer the face of the country will have been completely transformed around Poolesville.

I myself am erecting a temple to Hygeia, that is to say, a log-house which is to be used for a bathing, hair cutting, and clothes washing establishment. The sound of the axe is constantly heard about the camp, cutting fire-wood and making log-huts. We are very healthy, having a sick list of less than 30. Gen. Stone's division is said to be the most healthy in the army, the average being four per cent. and a slight fraction.

Rec'd Feb 9

Editorial written on Feb. 9, '62

Camp Benton, Feb. 1862.

I did not write as usual last Sunday on account of my being engaged the whole day with my bath-house. That hygienic establishment was inaugurated on that day, than which none other could be more appropriate if it is true that "cleanliness is next to godliness." I had had all the hospital stores removed from the storehouse, which has a floor and fireplace, into a new log building adjacent. A barber's shop was partitioned off in one corner and a stove placed in it; a sink communicating with

the drains on the outside of the building, and plenty of nails driven into the logs around, for hanging up clothes, and the requisition of four camp kettles from the quarter-master and thirty wash-tubs made of half barrels, with two barrels with handles for bringing water, completed the furniture of this regimental temple of Hygeia.

I had the first supply of water brought by the hospital attendants, and furnished soap as well as towels to those who did not bring them, although orders were given that every man should bring his own towels. I also, on this first occasion, supplied fuel. The men came in by squads of twenty to thirty, and a constant lathering and scrubbing was kept up from ten in the morning until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. A few blacking and clothes brushes that I raked together added a great deal to the effect of bar soap, with which they scrubbed each other's backs, producing a livelier carnation, where the hue was before somewhat dingy. The affair was a great success. Everybody was delighted with the new sensation of a warm bath, and good nature reigned among the scalliwags. It is intended to use

the building every Saturday for bathing, and on other days for washing clothes. I am having some large sheet iron boilers made of a square shape, which will hold half a barrel of water. These I think can be carried on a march and used for packing boxes. And a very good bathing tub can be made of an ordinary india rubber blanket thrust into a box or supported at the edges on sticks.

We were all distressed at the news of Gen. Stone's arrest. No one of our officers believes in the possibility of treason in Gen. Stone, however imprudent he may have been. The division is left in command of Gen. Gorman of Minnesota. There is a rumor that we may have Hinks for our brigadier which I sincerely hope is unfounded. "Promotion for gallant conduct at Harrison's Island" is too absurd. Hinks has never been in action, and if he receives promotion, will have gained it by mere brass.

Our camp is quite healthy. We have indeed lost only one man by disease alone since the regiment was enlisted. The Michigan regiment in our neighborhood has not been so fortunate; typhoid fever of bad type is prevailing to some extent there. Their camp is dirty and badly drained, although they have very comfortable quarters in log huts. I

can but think that the constant pitching in to company officers and men, on my part, on the score of removing all filth and rubbish to the exterior of the camp has had something to do with our immunity from fatal disease. The sanitary and police condition of the camp is still far from perfect, but it is vastly better than it is in some regiments.

Dr. Grehore makes an excellent officer, he is very active and efficient.

By the way, Col. Palfrey received a letter the other day from Col. Lee, who writes in good spirits. He is in a cell with Major Revere. They are disturbed by a black fellow in the cell beneath them who, much to the choleric Major's wrath, fries pork on his stove, the ascending vapors of which are far from agreeable in the cell above. The Major shouts to Blackey as follows:— "You blasted nigger, I'll skin you alive." Nigger answers:— "You can't get out of dat dar, Massa," and then all laugh. The Doctor is on duty at one of the hospitals in Richmond. Adjutant Pierson is, I presume, still in Washington working for the exchange of the Colonel and the rest.

Yesterday was a most lovely day. I

rode to the river with Capt. Bartlett and Adjutant Milton and the quiet was so profound and peaceful that it was difficult to realize that an enemy was near. We visited the balloon camp and saw an ascension. Nothing noteworthy was seen by the balloonist. Firing was heard of heavy guns, but what or where they were, is not known.

Camp Benton, Feb. 2, 1862.

We were all very much pleased at hearing of our Adjutant Pierson in Washington. He proposed to visit us day before yesterday, but has not yet made his appearance. A request from our Regiment for the appointment of Dr. Crehore by Gov. Andrew has not been granted, in consequence of an interpretation of an order from Washington as being more discretional and less peremptory, than it was here regarded. Dr. Crehore will remain, engaged by contract, I hope, until the return of Dr. Rivere. Our camp is quite cheerful tonight. The Germans are singing some of their national songs as they used to do at Camp Massasoit; the stars are out bright and promise a fine day tomorrow. A succession of bad days such as we have had during the last three

weeks, renders it necessary for the medical men to give more than ordinary attention to the sanitary condition of the camp. The privates will confine themselves to their tents in bad weather, and neglect airing their bedding, besides stopping every crevice in their tents, to the prevention of ventilation, if they are not interfered with; and being men of mechanical pursuits, with little mental cultivation, they become more than ordinarily sluggish and indolent in bad weather and confine themselves to eating and drinking and sleeping for occupation. I have had the camp more thoroughly drained than it was before under the superintendence of Dr. Grehore. The ground remains wet, however, in spite of drainage, the clay affording a nearly impervious barrier to thousands o puddles.

It is very difficult to find items of news. I believe that I have been repeating what I have before told you, although it is so uninteresting a subject. A soldier's life appears to be like that of an Indian, or a boa constrictor, and similar reptiles of ordinarily sluggish habits, with occasional spasms of intense activity. The hard working men who constitute our regiment become enamored of indolence and listlessness, and I

believe it would try the patience of Job himself, to get any work out of them, apart from their regular drill.

And what applies to the men applies also to the officers. They have the pressure of responsibility as a stimulus to activity; but the same listlessness or camp ennui still affects them, as regards the interest they may take in their daily duties, in making them do less rather than more, in short in injuring their enterprise and public spirit and making them procrastinating. So that it is generally acknowledged that it needs a heavier pressure than formerly to get up steam.

(We compare, I believe, favorably with other regiments, although we are far below the standard that I should set and insist upon, if I had the power.)

Camp Benton, Feb. 16, 1862.

It is to be hoped that Gen. Stone's trial may not be long deferred. The majority of the officers of the 15th and 20th Mass. still have confidence in his integrity. If he be proved guilty, his crime will have been atrocious indeed. I cannot believe that he has been more than imprudent.

in the business of allowing Young and his gang to have a pass. This was a perfectly open transaction, unlike what would be expected of a traitor, and at the same time so obviously for the interest of the Secessionists, that it has always excited the greatest indignation in the minds of the pickets on the canal, where Young was in the habit of crossing. An island in the river belongs to him; he has a farm there. As the island is not occupied by us, nothing is to prevent Young and his gang from communicating with the rebels in Virginia as they have doubtless been in the habit of doing. It is argued by many that the means of communication between Maryland and Virginia are abundant, and that this communication by means of Young is a small leak of no consequence compared with the great leakage which is alleged to exist all along the Potomac. It is also urged by the same reasoners that the information which has been conveyed across the river, could not have been of any consequence, inasmuch as all our movements have been open, and the division stationary for the winter, and that if anything were done, it would be chronicled in the newspapers.

This, however, would not satisfy me. The leakages, no doubt, exist and ought to be stopped as far as possible. The affair of Ball's Bluff was intended as a surprise; was by no means an open movement. In spite of which I shall continue to believe Gen. Stone guiltless of anything more than imprudence, unless more proofs than I have heard shall appear against him. The shelling by Gen. Gorman of the earthworks on the opposite bank was perfectly farcical. The guns would not carry nearly so far as their distance, nor could the artillerists, — Rhode Island Battery, No. 2, — fire with any accuracy.

This, again, is a fact which admits of different interpretations, affecting Gen. Stone, according as he is considered guilty or not. He had endeavored to keep concealed from the enemy the fact that we possessed guns of such calibre as would carry to Leesburg, intending only to produce them at a critical moment. Now, if he is guilty, he probably knew that the guns would fail, and for that reason would not allow them to be tried. If innocent, he was simply mistaken as was Gen. Gorman himself.

We are awaiting with great interest and anxiety further accounts of the Burnside victory,

particularly in relation to the 24th, whose officers are all of them friends of officers in our regiment.

P. M. A report has reached us from the Minnesota Regiment of the capture of Fort Donaldson and 15,000 prisoners, and also of a victory of Landers over Jackson, which I devoutly hope may be true.

Our weekly washing is in progress. We have got nearly through Company I, leaving only one (K) to be purified. During the past week, clothes washing and barbering have been carried on to a considerable extent. I have engaged our photographer, or rather one of them, for we have two who both drive a very lucrative trade, to take a picture of the bathers. The health of our regiment continues good. Many have coughs and colds, which I attribute to want of ventilation in the tents. This I continue to labor against with partial success.

Camp Lee, formerly Camp Foster,
Poolesville, Maryland.
March 1, 1862.

The 15th Regiment Mass. has moved from Poolesville and we are now in their old camp.

To-day we are comparatively comfortably fixed in our new quarters, where, however, we may remain but a short time. The situation is bleak, and most unprotected by trees, an excellent place for a parade ground, but unsheltered against the March winds. We are all well, our regiment healthy, having this morning a sick list of nineteen, including those awaiting discharge for physical disability. I presume that a good many would give out on a day's march, and I think that it would have been more for the good of the service, if our fellows could have had some hardships to endure this last winter, so that the lame ducks might all have been discovered and removed. But their removal has been no easy thing to accomplish. No doubt a great many able-bodied men have been discharged from the army for alleged disability. But on the other hand, the army contains a great many privates who were improperly enlisted.

We are very much pleased with our new General Dana, and Dr. Dougherty who has succeeded Dr. Bryant is also a pleasant man and I should suppose a good surgeon. He has charge of the former division hospital of Dr. Crosby's where Miss Stevenson hangs out still.

I am having lumber brought from our old camp and used in the construction of shanties for a hospital. They will not be so spacious as our old log huts, but with the hospital tents will, I think, answer very well.

Of course we all ~~contemplate~~ anticipate with great pleasure the return of our emancipated officers. I only shall have to regret the loss of Lt. Crehore, though there is a dim possibility of his remaining with us for a while as a volunteer, in case a forward movement is made by us.

Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Virginia
March 20, 1862.

There is a probability of our leaving this place in a short time. We are attached to the Corps d'armée of Gen. Sumner. We have to-day heard the news of the capture of Fort Macon, and yesterday of Newbern by the Burnside expedition. We have now better facilities for getting at newspapers than when at Poolesville. The railroad bridge over the Potomac is now passable for trains and to-day I am told that the cars have penetrated thirty-five miles beyond the bridge. To-day the weather has not tempted me much out of doors for

rambling; fog, rain, and mud, although not to be compared with that of Fredericksburg, have disguised the beauties of this really lovely place; lovely, although its streets are occupied with deserted and damaged houses of repulsive aspect, and chilly interiors, where our troops are quartered; those of Sedgwick's division, Dana's brigade, viz:- 19th and 20th Mass., and 7th Mich.; the 15th is encamped on the hills, much more healthful and desirable quarters. The cellars of these deserted houses are filled with putrid water and other abominations, and I sincerely hope that we may soon move from the place. I think that the unwholesomeness of their quarters is already showing itself in illness among our men, as yet comparatively slight, but which would soon, in my opinion, be severe.

I was very much pleased yesterday by the arrival of Old Tut with his one arm. He is looking finely and his stump in good order. He has had a leather and brass cap made by Palmer to press down the shoulder and protect the stump from injury. I wish that we may soon see more of the old régime.

I am occupying for a hospital a deserted house, once used by the Rebels for soldiers, as is

indicated by remnants of ammunition materials left around the house. We have but one severely sick – a case of typhoid pneumonia. I feel confident that we shall have typhoid if we remain here in these confounded houses. The hospital is, fortunately, without a cellar, but the adjoining house has a cellar filled with green fluid.

The troops on the neighboring hills make a fine display on review and drill in fine weather. I saw yesterday a review of the Van Allan cavalry, of our division – a fine display. They are rated third in excellence among both regulars and volunteers. The little 20th does not equal her Massachusetts brethren of the 19th and 15th, either in numbers or in drill. Although, I can say that on the march fewer of our privates, both in number and in proportion, fell out of the ranks, than of any regiment of the division.

Bob Stevenson, I see, was shot in the leg at the Newbern engagement, and old Massachusetts was well represented on that field.

Visit in Vi. B.K.

On board Steamboat at Mouth of Potomac.
March 30. 1862.

We left Washington day before yesterday for

Fort Monroe, after arriving at Washington from Harpers Ferry by railroad, and a stay there of two days. We have in tow a couple of schooners carrying horses and forty men for the artillery. We shall reach Fort Monroe this evening. We have been fortunate in the weather until last evening, when we were obliged to come to an anchor on account of thick weather and the prospect of a storm, our boat being only fit for river navigation.

Division Hospital (Sedgwick's),
near Yorktown, April 11, 1862.

Verified E.B.R.

I am now in temporary direction of the division hospital which has just been organized in the barracks occupied by Ricketts' brigade of regulars,— barracks built by the Rebels — log-houses of pine logs, roofed with split shingles and floored, comfortable houses, but built in a low and muddy place. The regulars march tomorrow: our own division probably will go also. This hospital arrangement will be but a temporary one. As soon as practicable, the patients will be moved in ambulances to Ship Point. The roads are now in such bad condition from the heavy rains of the last few days that it takes a mule team of six to drag fifteen hundred

Sig RW

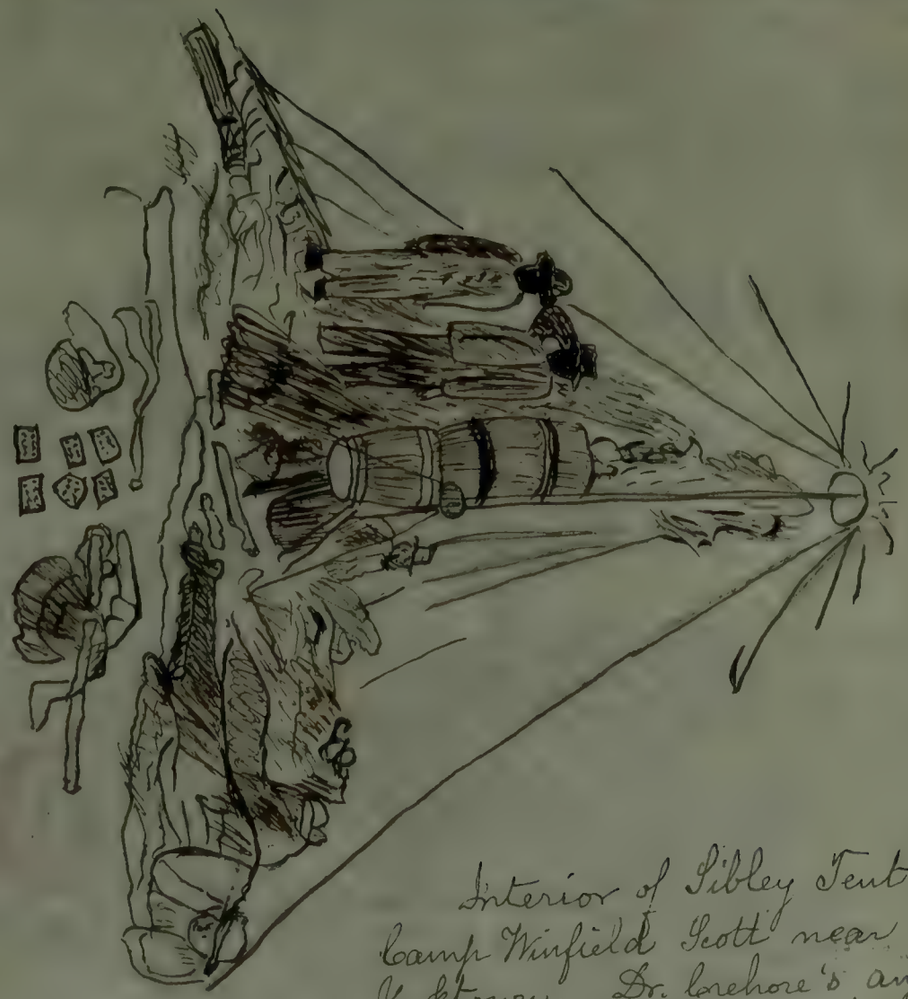
pounds, and there is, besides, such a jam of wagons on the road that it is nearly impracticable for ambulances with a load of sick men. According to our division quarter-master, the ambulances will be needed in the front, and as an engagement is highly probable within two days, they will be fully employed in the transportation of the wounded for some days. In that case our stay in this place may be protracted for a week or more.

Our division has been exposed to rough weather without shelter, since leaving Washington. By some mishap the men have not been provided with shelter tents and have been obliged to contrive a sort of roof, with two india-rubber cloths laid over poles like wagon hoops. The camps have presented an odd appearance with these odd little dwellings scattered around.

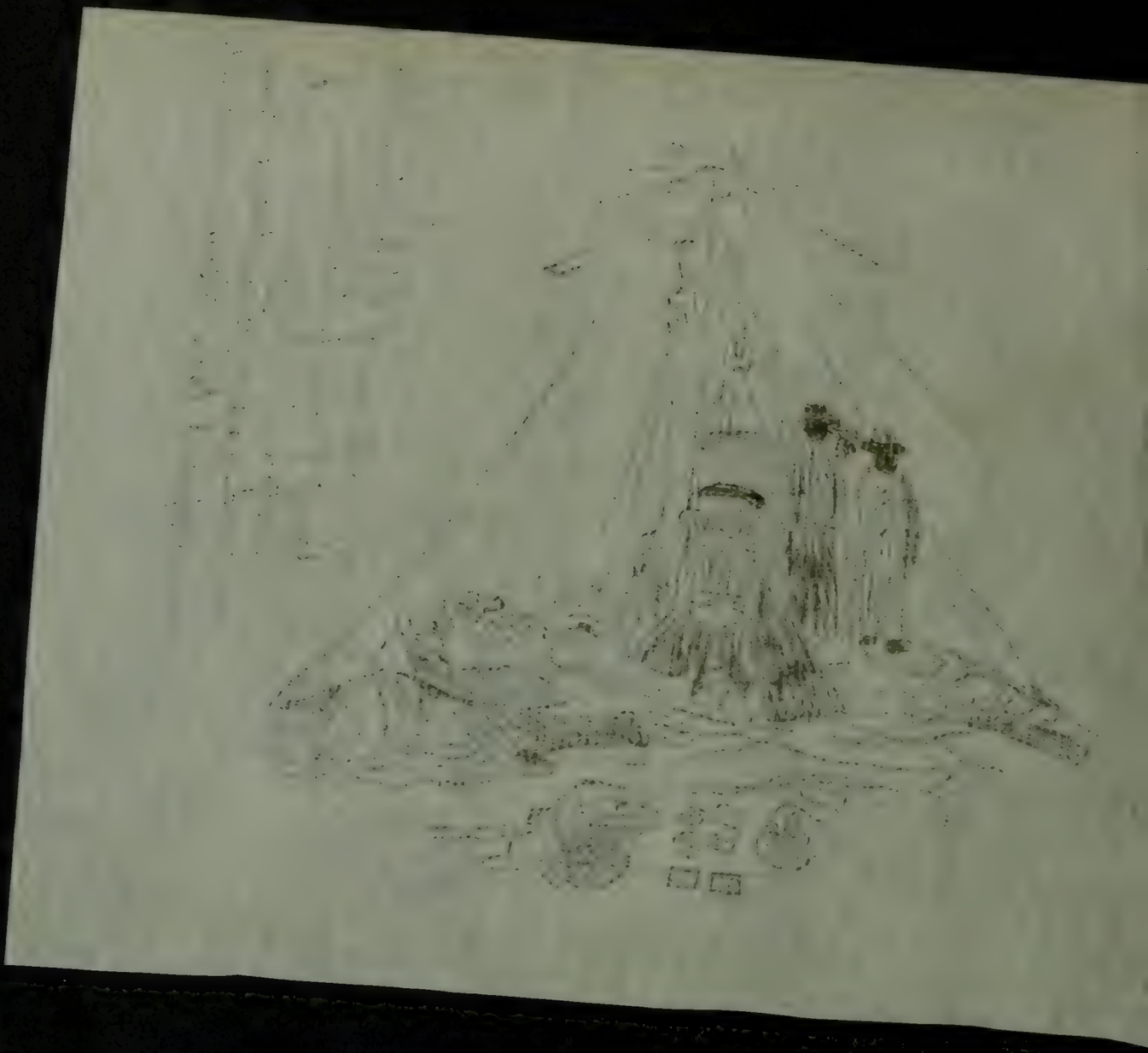
Our brigade made an armed reconnoissance a few days since, for the discovery of concealed batteries on the Warwick and Yorktown road. It was conducted very well on the whole, although the 19th Mass. foolishly fired upon the battery against the direction of the engineer. The rebels fired a good many shells at us, wounding one and killing one of the 19th; at every discharge

they yelled like fiends. The exploration having been accomplished by the engineer, whom with his party we were sent out to protect, the brigade was marched back. The road was a new one cut through the pine woods, the hollows filled with logs and branches; and a heavy rain having come on in which we marched back after dark, it was difficult going for our men.

I have suffered merely discomfort from the bad weather of the last week. My health is perfectly good. Indeed, our regiment suffered much less in health and spirits from their exposure than I anticipated, and the warm sunny weather of to-day has set everybody up. Counting those we left behind at Polisville and those the regiment has been shedding on the way at Harper's Ferry, Washington and Hampton, we are weaker in numbers by about 21 men, although not in effective strength. While at Fort Monroe I dropped a letter in Post Office for you. Col. Lee has been at Fort Monroe and at Ship Point; he still expects his exchange to be accomplished in two weeks or less. Putnam and Biddle found that they could not rough it with the rest of us and have gone off on sick leave. Ed Archer still sticks it out in



Interior of Sibley Tent at Camp Winfield Scott near Yorktown. Dr. Grehore's and my headquarters. The spotted things are supposed to be biscuits not cards.



spite of a good deal of pain in the face and jaw.

Camp Winfield Scott.
April 25, 1862.

Veuipid
E.B.R.

After finishing the sketch of the interior of our abode on the last page, I would write you a few lines to let you know that I am in good health and good spirits. Our camp is now near the enemy's intrenchments and every other day our brigade does picket duty in the advance for twenty four hours, when we are relieved by another brigade. The has been some sharp-shooting practice among the advanced pickets on both sides, and yesterday I had the hard duty to perform of amputating the leg of Capt. Bartlett of our regiment who was shot, while visiting the pickets, by a sharp-shooter of the enemy. I believe that our own sharp-shooters have done more damage to the enemy than they to us. In our regiment, one besides Capt. Bartlett was shot in the same place in the wood, and two sharp-shooters of Capt. Saunders' company. A good deal of cannon firing goes on irregularly during day and night. Our men are now under shelter tents. They are not entirely water-proof but are excellent to keep off

the dew. My last letter to you was written from the division hospital. Since then I have been relieved by Drs. Gay, Homans, and Hodges of Boston. Capt. Bartlett was sent directly to Cheesman's Point after the operation was performed en route for Washington. A party of our men accompanied the wagon on foot as litter bearers in case the riding should prove too rough. They have returned and report that the Captain got on board the steamboat at Cheesman's Point quite comfortably.

Rec'd E.B.K.

West Point, York River.
May 7, 1862.

Our regiment arrived at the Point last night by steamboat, together with the rest of the brigade. The troops have now disembarked using for the purpose the boats of a pontoon bridge. We had the same to cross with at Harper's Ferry. I remain on the boat for a little while and take the opportunity to send a few lines. I am very well. An arrangement has been made by Col. Lee with Dr. Crehore, by which he is to remain with the regiment during the war as a second assistant surgeon. This is very agreeable

to all of us. Dr. Crehore has made himself beloved by all our officers.

It is believed that 15,000 of the rebels have been caught at Williamsburg by Heintzelman; they are behind intrenchments. Their rear is occupied and they must either fight or surrender.

Sumner's Corps is expected to operate on the line of the railroad from West Point to Richmond, where the rebels are yet in retreat — somewhere between Williamsburg and Richmond. There is no road from Yorktown to West Point; from West Point to Richmond, besides the railroad, there is a turnpike.

The river at this place, West Point, being full of northern steamboats of familiar name, besides five gunboats, has quite a northern look to it.

Camp two miles from Cumberland, Virginia
Postmarked May 22, 1862.
evidently written May 17

E.A.S.H.
See my page

I wrote you last from the steamboat on my way from Yorktown to West Point. At the affair of West Point, our regiment was at the extreme left of the line, in reserve, supporting a battery of artillery, and we were not engaged. The troops in front of us were engaged, and I should judge by the sound of firing not more than half

a mile in front. We had an admirable view of a duel between the gun-boats and the rebel battery. Our left lay on the beach of a cove, our line at right angles with the beach. The track of the bomb-shells of both parties was across this cove. Some of the shells came within two hundred yards of the shore and a few directly over our position. The heavy bombs from the gun-boats, fired with their usual precision soon silenced the fire of the rebel battery. Of course we had no wounded in our regiment, nor in our brigade or division. Gen. Franklin's division, which was in front, lost quite a number and many were wounded.

We have had bad luck, in the weather, on our marches; without exception, since leaving the camp near Yorktown it has rained while we were marching. Our last march of ten miles to this place, made day before yesterday, was the most trying one that our regiment has ever encountered. The roads were muddy to a degree that made them very difficult for the artillery to pass. I saw one artillery-horse killed by over-exertion. I made the march myself on foot, preferring to use my horses to convey luggage. I ex-

this much was in Mary's Diary

pect to do this for the future, on account of the delay in the arrival of our baggage wagons, which hardly ever reach camp until a day or more after the regiment has halted.

It is expected and hoped that the rebels will make a stand at Chickahominy, and not oblige us to follow them indefinitely southward. Gen. McClellan visited our last camp on the Pamunkey River, and was received with great enthusiasm and respect by the soldiers. He halted at Gen. Sedgwick's head-quarters, accompanied by his staff and guard. He sent for Col. Lee. The colonel was very much gratified by this attention and said that it was the greatest compliment he ever had received in his life.

I had this time an excellent opportunity to look at McClellan. He was in the best of spirits and looked triumphant over his enemies in Dixie and at Washington. The presence of our Colonel and Major continues to keep up the spirits of our regiment. The weather to-day is delightful.

Gen. Hosp. 2nd Corps d' Armée
at Turner House & White Church, Va.
June 18, 1862.

As before near Yorktown, I have again been set to work to establish a hospital. This one was started on the 1st of June, by the order of the medical director, by Dr. Tompkins my assistant, and myself. The situation is a very pleasant one in the grounds of a country house, with a fine grove in the rear, which slopes down to a broad plain with oat fields bounded by woods. It is the prettiest spot for a country residence that I have seen in Virginia. Dr. Cammond, in his cranky style, seemed to have desired originally to make this a select and exclusive sort of place of refuge for 120 men, 100 in tents and 20 in the house, each one of which 20 was to enjoy a breathing space of 1200 cubic feet of air if possible, it having been settled that that cubic measure is necessary for wholesome breathing in a house. No patient was to be admitted without his order. Tompkins and myself were ordered to select nurses and cooks and a steward, and to give their names to Dr. Cammond. By the same order I made a requisition for medicines, hospital stores, &c., revised and corrected by himself,

in which he struck out my request for a dozen or so of lead pencils and changed it into two, arguing that one lead pencil had lasted him two years, and wasted five minutes in discoursing on the subject. Of course I yielded, but opposed him when we got to quinine, obtaining 40 bottles. I attribute my success to not opposing him on the score of lead pencils.

I signed a receipt for ten hospital tents and two cooking stoves which it was anticipated were to accomplish great things in the way of cooking, of which in due time I was to make a careful report. That having been settled, I rode over to the premises with Dr. Hammond and found the ten tents, bran new, already pitched, and a guard of six men taking care of the establishment. Nothing more was done for two days. Then the affair of Fair Oaks came off, and all the troops moved forward in a hurry, the men who had been selected for this hospital as attendants, with them. The detail, for some reason or other, not having been made by the medical director. The doctors, also, went forward with their regiments. The sick were left in the hospital tents. The following day the hospital tents were struck over the heads of the

sick men lying in them, that of the 20th among the number, and brought over to this hospital. One surgeon had been left in charge of all the sick of the division that were left behind. I obtained from Capt. Putnam, Q. M. of the corps, an order for camp stragglers to report to me at the hospital, which lies about a mile from the camps as they then were situated. I should think that 200 men reported to me — perhaps 300. I picked out 20, marshalled them in military order and dismissed the rest. With this force I commenced with managing the hospital, all but 1 deserted. I had no cooking utensils but borrowed two camp kettles, and procured some partial supplies of food from a brigade commissary. Very soon the sick from the camps began to come in. I made new details from them for the guard and nurses, and begged, and borrowed, and appropriated all the camp kettles that could be procured from the neighboring deserted camps; and failing in procuring supplies from the principal commissary, I had cattle killed to make soup for the crowd. I was three or four times disappointed in obtaining supplies of food from the commissary who denied my right to draw from him. No medicines or

hospital stores had arrived during this time; all the medicines that we had were contained in a small medicine chest belonging to Dr. Tompkins. The patients were increasing in number up to 500 men. The total, by register, is now 624.

Lieut. Riddle, who lost an arm at Ball's Bluff, was injured by the horse of Gen. Dana, which in its death agony ran against him, and struck his tender stump, throwing him down, and he was sent to the rear and taken to the hospital. He has ever since acted as quarter-master of the hospital, and by his persevering importunities got from the commissary, quarter-master and medical purveyor at Despatch Station and at White House, our necessary supplies in stinted variety. He was not able to do this, however, until Lieut. Perry had obtained an order of Gen. McClellan (Lt. G. B. Perry) that the commissary would visé.

Poor Perry went with me when I opened the hospital and assisted me very much in taking military charge of the guard and in opening the records of the hospital. He was sick, having returned to the regiment under the protest of his physicians, his constitution having suffered from his imprisonment in Richmond. Perry rode to the

front to get an order for us from Gen. McClellan, and the rode used him up. He went to bed sick, and had now gone home on sick leave, which was, by the way, obtained for him with the greatest difficulty after three disappointments, and finally by my going myself to the front to get the matter through. Dr. Pierce then went round with me all through the successive stages of Colonel, Brigade General, Brigade Surgeon, Division Surgeon, Division Surgeon, General of Corps, and Surgeon of Corps, with this exception that Dr. Hammond who is Surgeon of the Corps ~~and~~ or Medical Director was absent, and Dr. Pierce being personally acquainted with Gen. Sumner — family friendship, &c. — obtained Perry's leave without Hammond's signature. After obtaining Sumner's signature, we had to go to Gen. McClellan's Head-quarters and obtain one more signature from his Adjutant General. Then the thing was done. Dr. Pierce and I parted.

I rode back across the Chickahominy over a corduroy bridge. I had ridden up on the railroad track. The Chickahominy is an alligator rattlesnake diabolical looking swamp as I ever saw. (Dante would have introduced it into his Inferno.)

When I reached the hospital, about five miles by the wagon road from the front, six or eight by railroad, and gave the leave of absence into Perry's hands, you can imagine the effect that it might have had on a man reduced by fever, disappointed, in fact despairing of ever being able to get away. Perry was a very sick man and I am confident that one more week would have killed him.

Trip in 2 B.R.

June 19th.

I now take a fresh start on my long spun epistle. Our number of sick and wounded men is now reduced to 250. Disease has a low type, with the complications of scurvy. This (scurvy) has appeared in our corps, owing to the want of fresh vegetables in the diet. Of course its existence was denied by the medical director; but owing to a report made by Dr. Dougherty through Gen. Dana, he having been unsuccessful with Hammond, lemons and potatoes are beginning to be issued to the troops in the front. The raw potatoes are mashed with vinegar and so taken. I have been unable, as yet, to procure potatoes for the hospital, but have had lemons. The new potatoes in the garden are very small, not larger

than a shagbark. An onion was brought to me today with the promise that if I would allow the finder a pass, he would procure some more, which I intend to do.

We have begun, in the Officers' mess, to live very well. My contraband Lemon, or familiarly Lemons, goes about the country on horseback and procures small supplies of fresh vegetables, beans and peas, also butter and cherries. This place is regarded by those in the front, who are roughing it amid the stench of the last battle field, as a little paradise. It is, however, only within a few days that we have begun to live comfortably. Before, every able-bodied person was in requisition to get the concern into order. The deaths, of which there have been 14, have been from typhoid fever.

Verified E.B.R.

Camp near Harrison's Landing.
July 5, 1862.

Since I last wrote you I have been obliged to skedaddle from the Turner House Hospital with 250 men at half an hour's notice. In reality, however, I had made some preparations for departure from that place for two or three hours, having heard rumors from private soldiers of the advance of the

enemy's cavalry, in which I did not place sufficient credence for clearing out at once, but ordered all hands to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. A captain of cavalry, who had command of the rear guard on the road in front of Turner's House, came to me in a great hurry, and said that he could protect us no longer, than was sufficient for us to get off if we would hurry. So all the lame ducks that could crawl, were set upon the road for Bottom's Bridge; those that could not, were packed in four wagons, one of which was an ambulance; and luckily all hands got away with the exception of one man, who, I learned afterwards, strolled off into the neighborhood without permission, to buy milk. The ambulance wagon and myself brought up the rear of this battalion of lame ducks.

On reaching Despatch Station, we separated, the wagons going along the road with me, and the walking party along the railroad in charge of Dr. Tompkins and Stevens. The ambulance had balky mules, which impeded our progress and made us rather nervous, particularly as we were continually hurried up by our cavalry pickets in our rear. We succeeded, however, in gaining Bottom's Bridge which was guarded by a brigade. I reached

Savage's Station, having been directed to that place by the General in charge of the brigade, leaving the wagons in the road about two miles from Savage's. I found at Savage's a large general hospital in tents on one side of the railroad; and on the other a few tents belonging to the Sanitary Commission. I reported to Dr. Tripler at this hospital, who approved of my proceedings. It seems that I had been supposed to have been taken prisoner, with the whole party of sick, as no order to guide my proceedings had been received from head-quarters. I forgot to mention that everything at the hospital was burned up after our departure, by the cavalry, at my request, so they probably gained nothing that had not been destroyed by fire.

Dr. Tripler advised me to bivouac my party in the woods where they were, and not to come forward to Savage's. However, the wagons did come on and the party with them, many having found their regiments and rejoined them. We bivouacked in the wood near the hospital. I again visited Dr. Tripler for instructions and he advised me to start all the party for White Oak Swamp. I accordingly did so, sending those

who could, on foot; procuring provisions to send on to White Oak Swamp in wagons which carried also a few sick, leaving 15 behind who were to go when the wagons returned, as they were ordered to do on the following day. The wagons did not return, however, and I had my 15 sick placed in the tents of the Sanitary Commission.

Now they were burning large quantities of provisions and ammunition at Savage's, and preparing for departure, and I expected that it would be my fate to remain with my 15 sick men and be taken prisoner; but, as good luck would have it, my brigade came up, and all hands were glad to see me once more, and obtained an order from the medical director for me to report to my regiment. The 15 sick men were sent to the general hospital, under the charge of the surgeons who were to remain as prisoners of war.

That evening we had an engagement in which five men were wounded by shell — none by bullets — and only one had to remain behind. Our regiment went forward to protect a battery, occupying a place whence the Baxter Fire Zouaves had retreated as we advanced. Our regiment

did not fire a single shot. A few dead bodies were lying along our left, and one or two wounded men. The principal fighting was to the left where Gorman's ~~Brigade~~ was placed. This was the engagement at Savage's on the 29th. There had been a previous one in the morning called the fight at Allen's Farm, in which the 20th brought up the rear of the army. This occurred on the retreat from Fair Oaks on the way to Savage's. Our regiment escaped without loss.

To continue the story of Savage's; our regiment was sent out just at sunset, and after dark, two companies were sent into a wood in front of us, as skirmishers; our right reached to the railroad. It was desirable that everything should be as quiet as possible. A wounded So. Carolina soldier lay among our men and made a great deal of noise from the pain of his wound, and I therefore went to the hospital, which was nearly half a mile in the rear, for a litter and bearers to take him away. It took some time to go and get back. When I did get back, I found to my surprise that the regiment had vanished. They had been ordered to retreat to White Oak Swamp. I got the wounded man back to the

hospital and then started with a lantern to find the road to White Oak Swamp, in which I succeeded. I was on foot, having sent Lemons to White Oak Swamp with the valuable Ipecac in the morning before the regiment came up, when I expected to have to stay and be taken. It was a fatiguing march and the next morning we rested in a field; there we stayed until afternoon. Firing was going on all day long. In the afternoon we were ordered up to reenforce Gen. Sumner. (This was the fight of Nelson's Farm.) Here the fighting was pretty heavy. I did not go to the front, but with Drs. Revere and Grehore to Nelson's farm-house, which was used for a hospital. We were all there under a closer fire than was at all pleasant to us, in going across the plain to the farm-house, and my horse Dolly was shot under Lemons. Balls flew pretty thick, too, around the hospital, but did no harm that I know of; the place was pretty well defended by a number of outhouses. It was in this engagement that we suffered the greatest loss. Lieut. Abbot was shot in the arm, Lieut. Patten in the leg, and Lieut. Lowell, mortally, in the abdomen; 55 wounded and 3 killed, total.

Col. Lee commanded the brigade and Major Force acted as his aid and did gallant service. He was very much exposed to fire and had two horses shot under him. Col. Lee was knocked over insensible by an artillery horse maddened with a wound, and the enemy must have passed and re-passed over him as he lay there. He was unwell before and has been worse since, and I persuaded him at last to go to the rear which he did on a leave of absence, which was granted without his asking for it. He went in the steamboat day before yesterday. He declares that he will not go home, but will stop at the first military hospital. I think, however, that his constitution is so impaired that it will be necessary for him to go home. All of our wounded who could travel, were got off; Patten on horseback, Abbot on foot part of the way. Poor Lovell was left there to die.

We made another night retreat to Malverton. Here again were many wounded and sick lying in barns, on top of a hill. We rested a few hours here and then a general engagement took place. There was considerable doubt among ourselves, and no instructions from

the medical director, as to the proper place for a hospital. We three doctors accordingly marched out with the regiment. The shells flew about in so lively a manner, however, and the troops changed their position so constantly, that we could find no place in the field, and accordingly went to a large house on a hill, where we found a hospital flag flying. A pack of artillery lay in front of the house in reserve, and another on a hill in the rear, a little to the left. Col. Lee and Mr. Abbot came up with us. But a few wounded men were brought to the place. The shells came through, over, and into the hospital grounds.

As Col. Lee was lying under a tree and I was standing by his side, we were both covered with dirt from a round shot which struck the ground and buried itself within a few feet of us. It was considered proper to remove the hospital further down the road towards Malverton. Wounded men were put into the grounds of a farm-house, and in the afternoon Dr. Dougherty and myself went there to see what accommodations could be obtained for more of our own people. We found the place preoccupied.

I returned with Dougherty and established a depôt, with Dr. Revere and Crehore and others, at a place where two roads met, convenient for the purpose. I afterwards went back to the farm-house and aided in attending the wounded there. There were none of our regiment, which was not engaged in the action. Here I stayed that night. Demons had turned up again the day before with another horse, which he had hooked somewhere, to take the place of Dolly. In the night the retreat was continued to Malverton, the last of the column and the rear guard passing about seven o'clock, perhaps, in the morning. Everybody but the Chaplain of the 15th Mass., had left during the night.

It was my intention, on seeing that everybody ~~the~~ was gone, to stay myself with the wounded men. But, as I had not been detailed to remain as prisoner of war, and the Chaplain of the 15th urged me very strongly not to do so, I finally concluded to go. I believe I was the last to go. On reaching the regiment, my brigade surgeon told me that I did perfectly right not to remain there.

The retreat was from Malverton to

Harrison's Landing. Here we made a stand, having the James River and a strong base for military operations. Our camp has been moved a mile and a half, or so, back. A large, old, Virginia house and its grounds are used for a hospital; the wounded and the very sick are every day taken below to the different military hospitals and to their homes.

I think that confidence in Gen. McClellan and an assurance that they can always whip back the rebels, as they have really done, thereby securing a safe retreat from Fair Oaks, is general in the army.

I am very well. A good deal of scurvy exists in the army; there is a very insufficient supply of vegetables. I have my old complaints, with which I have so often wearied you, of inefficiency at the Medical Bureau.

We have now a new Surgeon General and a new Medical Director, and I hope for improvement.

Lieut. Milton brought me this morning your letter of the 2nd July.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Camp near Harrison's Landing.
Aug. 12, 1862.

We are expecting to move to-day, but in what direction is altogether conjectural. I am very well. Wilkins, Curtis and Abbot arrived day before yesterday. We made a successful reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, the particulars of which you have seen. A good deal of jaundice exists as when I last wrote. Of the recruits sent to us from Boston, five or six were very sorry fellows, that I was obliged to reject on inspection.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Newport News.
Aug. 23, 1862.

We have made a quick march from Harrison's Landing, without incurring any casualty. We supposed until this morning that we were to remain here a week or so and had sent to Fort Monroe for a wagon load of fruit, expecting to make ourselves comfortable here and enjoy the luxuries of the season and the place. That our destination is, we do not know, whether Aquia Creek, Alexandria, or elsewhere.

Near Centreville.

Aug. 31, 1862.

Rec'd E.B.R.

I am very well. Have just arrived here; the regiment much fatigued, having marched the greater part of two nights. We came from Fredericksburg (sic) to Yorktown, thence marched down the peninsula to Newport News, from there in the steamer Atlantic to Alexandria, whence we marched two miles out of town, remained one night; then marched over Chain Bridge into Maryland, thence back to our present halting place on the Bull Run road. Patten and Mason have just called to see us from Washington, they having been absent on sick leave, and I take the opportunity of their return to Washington to drop you a line, just to say that I am very well indeed and in good spirits. I was lighted on day before yesterday by Dr. Tafts who has been appointed by Gov. Andrew 2nd Assistant Surgeon to this regiment.

Camp near Fredericksburg.

Nov. 20, 1862.

Rec'd E.B.R.

I reached the regiment on the 12th, after being detained one night at Alexandria.

The ride by railroad from Alexandria to Warrenton, where the regiment was encamped, was very tedious, from eleven A.M. until after dark. I obtained a night's lodging with the officers at a
Nov. 13 private house, and found the regiment next morning encamped near by. The day after my arrival, I visited Lt. Crehore at his regiment, the 27th, about two miles toward Alexandria on the turnpike. The next day we marched and encamped about half a mile from our present encampment. I do not know when, or whither, it is intended that we shall march. The country around has been well stripped by foraging parties, and it is a matter of daily solicitude to procure sufficient forage for our animals, as, up to the present time, no hay is provided by quarter-masters. As soon as the road is opened from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, we no doubt shall procure the necessary quantity.

We have had a little of the rain and consequent mud which is at this season always to be encountered in Maryland and Virginia. Our men are under shelter tents. I live in one myself and with my buffalo robe and India-rubber sheet, I passed a very com-

fortable night, although it was raining heavily. I find our corps under command of Gen. Couch of Massachusetts, a very courteous gentleman and excellent officer. The division is under Gen. Howard who lost an arm at Fair Oaks. The brigade is under Col. Hall of the 7th Michigan, acting as brigadier. There is much dissatisfaction in the regiment on account of our being under command of Captain Dreher as Colonel, and Shepard as Lieut. Colonel. Our regiment has consequently lost much of its prestige, and is no longer regarded at Head-Quarters as one to be trusted on an emergency as an isolated command.
Our officers have written to Col. Revere to come back to the regiment and take command. It is a matter of surprise that Schmitt does not resign. Dreher should also do so.

I found on my return some traces of scurvy among the men, and if it had not been for apples and fresh vegetables that they have appropriated for themselves on the road, in spite of the most ~~strict~~ stringent orders against marauding, I do not question that we should have had scurvy to a great extent. The Massachusetts ladies need not fear that their gifts of dried apples will be super-

fluous. It is probable that we may never expect to obtain a sufficient amount of fresh vegetables in the ration. I do not see that the experience of the Chickahominy has made any difference in the variety of the ration. I am sorry to learn from Abbot, who delivered your letter, that Revere is sick with the rheumatism.

Our men are generally pretty well, the principal trouble being, as usual, diarrhoea, and some cases of dysentery. I expect a good deal more of it if the men remain under shelter tents. These tents are made much more habitable by building a rude floor of logs and saplings a few inches above the ground. My own is arranged in that manner and each end of the tent is closed with a piece of canvas.

Maggie has stood it very well thus far; she has lost a little in flesh. The loss of horses by disease is very great; a hoof rot has infected the horses, loosening the hoof from the foot, coming on, often, very suddenly; and also a disease of the mouth, swollen tongue.

I find that I fall into the traces easily, and feel much more contented for having visited home. The 44th got to work pretty soon, didn't they?

Near Falmouth and Fredericksburg. Recipd E.H.B.K.
Dec. 3, 1862.

Nothing of any interest has occurred since I last wrote. We are throwing up earthworks in front, on the hills from which the enclosed sketches were taken.

We are beginning to feel the cold to a degree that makes some shelter, besides a shelter tent, desirable. A few huts are building, but as our stay may not be prolonged, I doubt whether the troops will be generally hutted. Quite a comfortable little snuggery can be made of walls of logs, four feet high, caulked with clay and roofed with a shelter tent. I have abandoned my shelter tent, adding it to Hancock's, and am now in a Sibley tent with Capt. Holmes, and Lieuts. Mason and Patten, very comfortable and pleasant. Dr. Taft, the 2nd Assistant Surgeon has reported to the regiment.

Camp near Falmouth. Recipd E.H.B.K.
Dec. 27, 1862.

I have once or twice since the battle of Fredericksburg, undertaken to write but have failed to accomplish my purpose until now. I

have received your letters of Nov. 28th and Dec. 9th. You, no doubt, are acquainted with the details of the battle from newspaper stories (although these are laughably confounded and exaggerated) and from the testimony of our generals before the Committee of Investigation. After the battle I had my hands full, having been detailed for operating at the Lacy House. I operated every day for seven or eight days from morning until after dark. I was well fagged when the bloody business was finished. All the operations were done after thorough examination under chloroform, and consultation with three or four surgeons. They were done with scrupulous care to save everything possible, and I think that I can fairly claim that not an inch of any member was unnecessarily sacrificed. I have been very much gratified that my part of the work has been approved. I have now but little to do, having returned to the regiment. I am at present acting for the brigade. Dr. Taft attends to much of the regimental work.

In regard to military matters, there is as there always has been in the army since the removal of McClellan, a longing for his restoration. No other man can command the

confidence of his veterans. I hope that this last disaster may be the cause of his reinstatement; but perhaps we have not yet suffered enough. Other disasters that follow, that will follow in my opinion, under any other command, will, I think, at last make it necessary for the safety of the country to place the only man who has shown the ability for his position, where he belongs.

The papers lie about the spirit of the soldiers. They are dissatisfied. They entered Fredericksburg without enthusiasm, expecting defeat and slaughter. Many of the best and bravest of the veteran troops have had their lives sacrificed for nothing. Gen. Sumner testifies that there is far too much croaking and want of confidence in the army. But, as I heard an officer say the other day, how can soldiers have any confidence in a General who declares his want of confidence in himself? The silly newspapers support Burnside as a General, because he has displayed noble qualities as a gentleman. The army knows full well that affectional qualities are not what it requires, but intellect in a special department, and that the only man who

has displayed great intellect in this specialty has been most foolishly, almost madly, removed.

The army is more conservative than the people. It has seen that perpetual change that characterizes our policy, is a feeble antagonist to the consistent unity of our enemies. The army will not long submit to sacrifice its thousands in the test whether the next new man is the right one or not. Before long, the country will be felt to be sanguinary ~~and~~ reckless of the lives of those who are making for it such great sacrifices.

Dec. 30th.

We have just received orders to be in readiness to march at twelve hours notice. That may mean any indefinite future time. We have all made ourselves comfortable, a few in tents, the greater number in huts. The difference in the appearance of comfort between the old regiments and the new ones is quite striking. The new ones have not yet learned how to take care of themselves.

Gen. Sedgwick has returned and is now in command of our corps. Col. Hall, lately in command of the brigade, has gone home sick. Another regular officer, Col. Brooke is in temporary

command. Capt. Macy, a very good officer, is in command of the regiment. Have you read the Prince de Joinville's account of the Army of the Potomac – an extract from the narrative of a German officer in the Secesh army, now in Germany on furlough? This extract was published in the New York Herald within a few days, and singularly confirms the Prince's statements and opinions. I hear from Tilden who has lately rejoined the regiment, that Charles Miles has entered the service as volunteer aid to a Vermont General.

The 20th won new laurels in the street fight in Fredericksburg.

Camp near Falmouth. Virginia
Jan. 9. 1863. 20th B.R.

The affair of Fredericksburg has now become an old story. The best account that I have seen in the newspapers of the part played in the battle by the 7th Mich., 19th Mass., and 20th Mass., was in the Boston Journal, of the 3rd I believe. The other regiments of the brigade, the 127th Penn., the 42nd N.Y. (Tammany) x and the 59th N.Y. x The hardest work was really done by

x crossed-
x crossed

the 20th. The three regiments crossed in boats, the duty having been assigned to the 7th Mich. They were followed by the 19th and 20th. The 19th were sent forward to skirmish in the town, while the 20th was obliged to march in column through the streets (no great distance to be sure, for they were not able to penetrate far, two blocks and a half I believe) - thus marching they were exposed to a destructive fire. The skirmishers of the 19th were <u>in the houses</u>; the 20th was in the street. They held their ground unaided until night. The 59th had been ordered to relieve them, but could not face the fire - consequently, the 20th was obliged to do a double duty. The compliment of Gen. Howard to the regiment, as related in one of the Boston papers, is true. The Gen. also said the regiment had never been better led than it was by Capt. Macy. Gen. Sumner also complimented the regiment, telling Capt. Macy that it was a noble regiment, and that it was known at head-quarters to be such. We had an able commander of the brigade in Col. Hall of Fort Sumter renown (then a Lieutenant). The 127th Penn. (some words erased), with the exception of one company, that of Captain Ott. I firmly

believe that, if the 20th had not held their ground as they did, everything in their rear would have been driven back to the pontoon bridge. The puff in the newspapers was allowed to be published for the sake of making an impression on Gov. Andrew in behalf of Macy, against whom he has a bitter prejudice.

We would all like to have Macy for commander, but I hear a rumor that a Frenchman has been appointed Colonel of the regiment. I hope it may not be true. I have suggested to Macy and our little band of gentleman officers still remaining, that vacancies should be filled from the ranks of the 44th. The name of one has already been sent up to Governor Andrew for a 2nd Lieutenancy (Perkins of the 44th, brother of Lieut. Perkins of the 20th). There will shortly be six vacancies, that will be filled in the same way (with Gov. Andrew's approval).

"Wm E. Perkins was no relation of Wm F. Perkins, nearer than 10th cousin or something of that sort." Henry Pattee, nephew of Wm F. Perkins of 20th & of H. L. Pattee — told E. B. R. so on Mch. 30/97.

Verified E. B. R.

Camp near Falmouth.
Jan. 28, 1863.

As I suppose you have learned, we, that is our grand division, did not take part in the attempt at a forward movement lately. Dr.

Shore was in it, his regiment, the 37th, being in Franklin's division. He stopped at our camp on his return. He described the sufferings of the troops as greater than ever happened on the peninsula. The roads were so muddy that teams could not get to them to supply provisions. It was storming and the men were wet, cold, hungry and tired; everything very heavy, like artillery and pontoon boats, were stuck in the mud. I rode out to see them as they were leaving, and the roads were so muddy that I felt thankful we were not <u>en route</u> also.

Virgie E.B.K.

Falmouth, Feb. 8, 1863.

Major Macy left us this morning on fifteen days' leave. He has never been away before. I sent by him a sketch of Savage's Station and the advance of the 20th. The battery was Hazard's. The rebels occupied the wood all along. Our regiment took a position on the right of the battery and close to the wood, a position that was relinquished by the 72nd Penn. and Baxter Fire Zouaves. They are included in the picture, retiring in disorder. (I think it necessary to explain this part of the picture as the little boy did

of his picture of the horse, appending to it the legend "this is a horse.") Many leaves of absence are now granted to officers and men. Dr. Dyer of the 19th Mass., the senior medical officer of our division, is now at home. On his return I may, perhaps, apply myself, unless I stand in the way of some surgeon who has not been at home at all.

We are jogging along, doing provost duty at Falmouth. I wonder if we shall go on our old journey on the peninsula again in the spring. The winter has been very mild. The new leaves are coming out and the blue birds have made their appearance. I have read in the Herald of Little Mac's reception in Boston. I believe that no general ever possessed the love and respect and confidence of an army to the extent of Little Mac's influence with the Army of the Potomac.

I think that Gen. Hooker is gaining in popularity at least. The extensive granting of furloughs has mollified a great deal of irritable and discontented feeling. It is also believed that Hooker intends to follow McClellan's plans. No others, of course, can be believed in by his old troops.

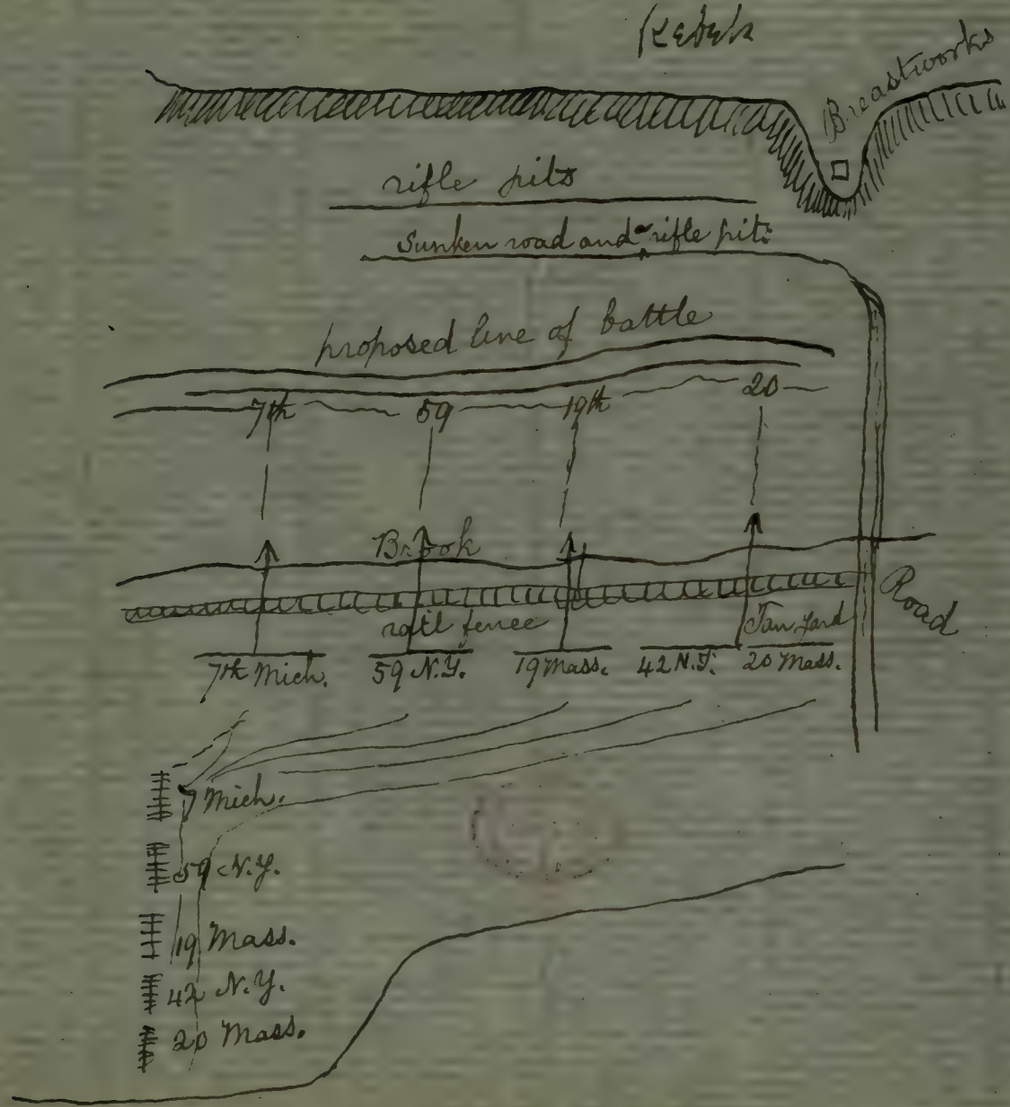
It is a question of rivalry between Macy, Patten, and myself — (I do not say that a bet has

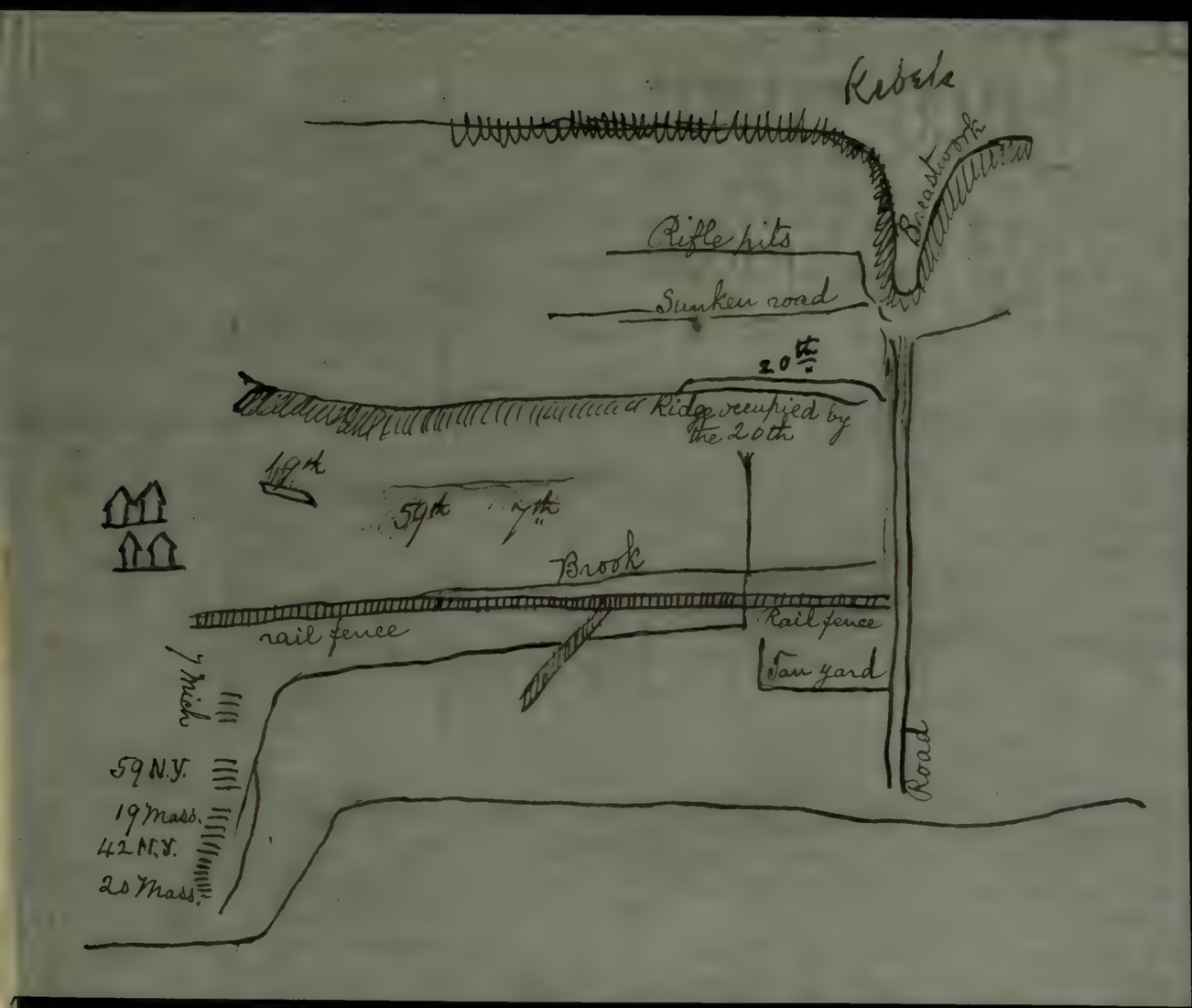
not been ventured on the subject, though perhaps the ladies should not be told of it, as their excellencies though illustrated for company in the guise of a pie, may not be considered a fit matter for a wager) — but it is, I say, a question of rivalry, which can present the best mince pie. Macy upholds the skill of Nantucket — Patten, of New Hampshire — while I stand up for the honor of the Old Colony traditionary receipts. The best way to direct the comminuted baked meats for carnivors, will be, to N. Hayward, Washington, by Adams Express. Property sent by that Express to a private citizen is much more safe than soldiers' property. I can easily send to Washington for the package.

Veiwiel
E.W.S.K.

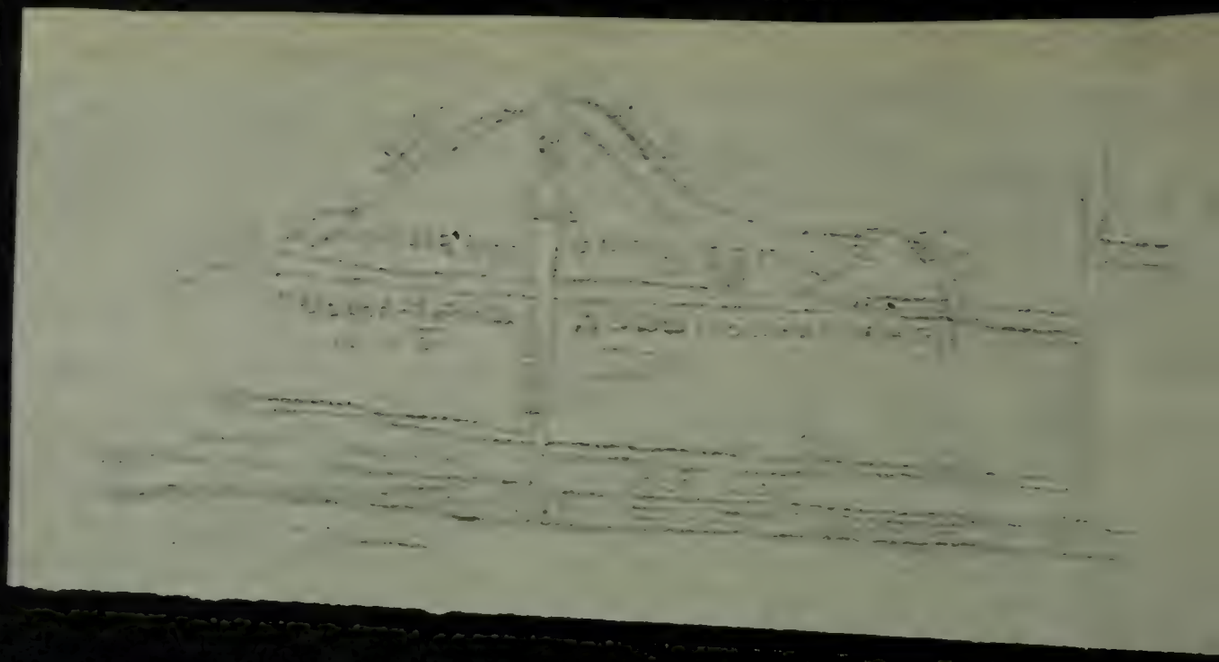
Falmouth, Feb. 15, 1863.

I suppose you have received before this my sketch in oils of Savage's Station, which I sent by Major Macy. Nothing of any importance has transpired since I last wrote. The regiment is hard at work at provost duty. A general change for the better has been experienced in every department of the army, since the abolition of the grand divisions. An attempt is on foot to supply the soldiers with three rations of potatoes, two of onions, and


Rebels
Breastworks
rifle pits
Sunken road and rifle pits
proposed line of battle
7th
59
19th
20
Brook
rail fence
Tan Yard
Road
7th Mich.
59 N.Y.
19 Mass.
42 N.Y.
20 Mass.
7 Mich.
59 N.Y.
19 Mass.
42 N.Y.
20 Mass.


Rebels
Breastwork
Rifle pits
Sunken road
20th
Ridge occupied by the 20th
19th
59th
7th
Brook
rail fence
Rail fence
Tan yard
7 Mich
59 N.Y.
19 Mass.
42 N.Y.
20 Mass.
Road

Rebels
Rebels
Rebels
Rebels
Rebels
20th
K E G
A F H B D
C.
7th Mich.
19 Mass.
42 N.Y.
Owens Brigade
Gormans Brigade
River
Rantoul
127 Penn.



tea every week, and fresh bread at all times. Better late than never.

I have drawn a plan of the street fight of Dec. 11th. It would seem that the 20th actually defended alone the approach to the pontoon bridge. I have indicated the position of the different companies by their company letter. In the battle of the following day the position of the regiment was thus:—

The 20th was the only regiment of the brigade which took a position on the ridge and maintained it. The other regiments were under the shelter of the ridge. So that you may see that on the second as well as on the first day of the fight, the 20th did the work in the front. The theoretical order of battle would have been as follows. The 127th Penn. had disappeared.

The 20th held this position until they were

ordered to fall back under the ridge, where they were relieved by the regulars at nine o'clock in the evening.

Virginia
E.B.R.

Falmouth, Feb. 1, 1863.

We are housed in this town of Falmouth as provost guard, and are gradually getting used to living under a roof. The 19th Mass. of our brigade preferred remaining under canvas. They are encamped just outside of the town. We have, ~~beyond~~ begun the duties of the day, little to do to dispel ennui. The roads are in so bad a state that riding, our great resource at Camp Benton, has been since the last snow storm anything but pleasant. My horse is half starved for want of hay. I emptied my mattress yesterday of its contents of old hay and straw to give the poor animal a bite. The roads are in so bad a condition that hay cannot be procured. The mules are suffering badly. They will eat the hair off each other, and devour paper and rags.

Our mess, that is, Macy, Patten and myself, are enjoying, sometimes suffering, female cookery — a thing unexampled in the history of the regiment. It is southern cooking, our cook a refugee from

Fredericksburg, fried beef steaks and baked saleratus bread in a bake-kettle. We have instructed her in the use of a gridiron, of which she had perhaps heard, but had never seen the implement itself

Feb. 2nd.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Your letter of the 27th has just reached me. Paul Revere, fortunately for him in the delicate state state of his health, has nothing to do until Sumner is again placed on duty. The new change of Joe Hooker for Burnside is received with apparent indifference by the Army of the Potomac. Hooker is not rated highly as a strategist. He is a fighting General of Division. "Fighting Joe Hooker" is his sobriquet. In Franklin it is believed that this army has lost the ablest General that was left to us. Old Sumner, although a general favorite, has never been considered an able General.

Our brigade is healthy; some light evidences of scurvy are visible, but the sick list is very small; the recruits and the new regiments are much more sickly than the old.

Falmouth, March 1, 1863.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Monday Evening. Mch. 2/63

On arriving at this point of my letter, I started

with Abbot for a ride, and a long ride we made of it, not getting back until nine in the evening. We made a circuit of very nearly all of the Army of the Potomac. We went to Stafford Court House, under charge, for the last two miles, of the provost guard of Sigel's corps, being unprovided with a pass. Stringent orders had been issued against permitting any one to pass without a permit from Gen. Hooker or Gen. Sigel. Sigel's corps is, or seems to be, composed wholly of Germans. They are disgracefully undisciplined. Near Stafford Court House we found the 2nd Massachusetts, the object of our journey, and took a late dinner with some of the officers. The 2nd is in Slocum's corps. Sigel's and Slocum's are were near each other, but there is little communication between them. Sigel is pretty generally regarded as a humbug by the Army of the Potomac. His men are marauders and are not believed in as fighters.

Have you read the admirable election sermon of Dr. Walker? I have read it and was reading it again when I had to give up the copy to another more eager to read it than myself. It is sad that what is true of our

politics, now also applies to our army, although I hope not to the same extent. It was, however, inevitable after politicians had obtained control of the management of military affairs, and wire-pulling, snobbery, and subserviency of ignoble men and fanatics in the army to men in power at Washington, have resulted in the appointment and confirmation of many incompetent generals, while men of real worth and ability and experience are unnoticed, prevented by their very excellence from condescending to the necessary solicitation.

Col. Hall, I fear, will not return to us. He ought to have been promoted for his services at Fredericksburg. Gen. Sully, lately Colonel of the 1st Minn. Reg., an admirable officer who has seen twenty-four years of fighting service on our frontier, has only lately been promoted. He was too proud to ask for it. Gen. McClellan asked it for him many months ago, and it was refused. At Fredericksburg, Gen. Sully, by refusing to obey a most absurd order of Gen. Howard, saved the 1st Minnesota, a noble regiment, from annihilation, and probably others. All reverence to Dr. Walker. I pray that in time men of his principles may prevail. It is distressing to

hear with what flippancy and irrationality those that are abolitionists out here speak of overriding the Constitution, which we conservatives regard as our last reliance.

Visited 2.B.K.

Falmouth, April 1, 1863.

I was very much pleased at finding Col. Hall in command of the brigade on my return. Gen. Hooker is said to have ~~proposed~~ promised that he should not be displaced by anybody. He is a great favorite, by far the best commander of the brigade that we have ever had, and socially is like one of ourselves. The regiment looks beautifully, their rifles shine as new pins, and their clothes, although patched, well brushed. Plenty of bathing and scrupulous attention to cleanliness of quarters, has made it about as ~~neatly~~ natty looking a regiment as you would like to see. Col. Hall says that it reminds him more of the old regulars than anything he has seen. I wish that the Boston people who naturally associate service with slovenliness as a necessary accompaniment, could see the 20th. They never looked as well as they do now.

Falmouth, Va., April 5, 1863. (Copied E.B.R.)

Capt. Abbot has gone home. On the day of his leaving, we read in the papers of the death of his younger brother at his father's house. We have not yet heard from John Perry, but I suppose he may be expected in about two weeks.

By order of Gen. Hooker the different army corps will be designated by badges to be worn on the hat; – a cross; a crescent; a Maltese cross; a circle. Our own corps will wear a trefoil, – the three divisions of corps, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, will wear the badge in red for the 1st, white for the 2nd, and blue for the 3rd. Our division will wear a white trefoil. They will be issued by quarter-masters. By this device it will always be easy to discover to what army corps and division any individual may belong; and much confusion, which prevailed on the peninsula for the want of some such designating mark, will be prevented.

Col. Hall is, I believe, secure of his place as commander of our brigade. Gen. Howard has taken Sigel's corps; and Gen. Gibbon, a regular and by reputation an excellent officer, has taken his place in command of our division. Gen. Couch commands the corps. The discipline and

sentiment of the army is very good. They still retain their old faith in McClellan.

Verified E.B.R.

Falmouth, April 19, 1863.

Dr. Perry has joined the regiment and takes hold like an old campaigner. We have been prepared for a move in any direction for several days. Superfluous baggage has been sent to the rear, and eight days' rations kept on hand for a start at short notice.

Our cavalry attempt at Kelly's Ford did not amount to more than a skirmish; one squadron only, crossed the river. The rise in the river after a heavy rain probably prevented the crossing of a larger force. The cavalry still remain near the ford, and their subsistence is provided by teaming from Falmouth Station, a distance of twenty miles. The roads are in pretty good order.

I suppose that not many days will be allowed to pass before some movement is made by the Army of the Potomac. The hospitals have been removed to Potomac creek, about five miles from here on the way to Aquia creek. The position is strong and has been

still further strengthened by earthworks. Whether it is intended to keep the line along the bank of the Rappahannock, I do not know. If it were, I do not know why the hospitals should have been removed to Potomac Creek. The army, however, in the front is made more movable by the absence of such impediments as hospitals and depôts of commissary and quarter-master's stores; and, as far as I can learn, it is not intended to accumulate such stores at the Falmouth Station. I believe that the whole army might now move at short notice from their present front without sacrificing stores to any considerable extent.

What the purpose of the coming campaign may be, I am still in ignorance of. We conjecture that an advance towards Richmond may be made again across the Pamunkey to the James. Richmond itself has, I believe, no strategic importance. Danville is the key to Richmond; from that place all supplies are procured. We remain strong as ever in our confidence of McClellan's ability and loyalty. You can have no idea of the true condition of the army while under his command and of his operations and

the causes for them, the accidents, the unavoidable misfortunes, the wise provision made for contingencies, many of which were tested by the event; I say that you can get no idea of these things from newspapers, from politicians, perhaps not from volunteers of the army who were not with his part of the army. The question of McClellan's capacity and management of his campaigns is one which can be dealt with fairly only by a professional military man. There are plenty of them in this army — men who do not write for the newspapers; and bye and bye I sincerely believe that McClellan will be proved to be a greater general than even his Army of the Potomac thought him to be; and of his loyalty, also, I believe that all causes for doubt in the minds of civilians will be removed. I have not heard a single charge brought against McClellan by his enemies (and by those who were not his enemies, but merely honest inquirers) that has not been satisfactorily, even triumphantly, answered for me by Col. Hall of our brigade, who was on McClellan's staff when we were on the peninsula. Those charges that seem unanswerable to a civilian, that were unanswerable by me, when I have listened to all

that might be said against him, through ignorance of facts and technical ignorance, — I say, that they amount really to nothing.

Falmouth, May 6th, 1863. Rec'd E.B.R.

I take the opportunity afforded by an officer going to Washington, to mail a letter to you from that place. I left the Lacy House, that old place of blood, yesterday. All the wounded, including those that had been operated on, were removed at very short notice in ambulances to the railroad station at Falmouth, thence to Potomac or Aquia Creek. My work at the hospital commenced on Sunday. I cannot undertake now to give you an account of the battle or battles that have been fought. The work on the right is still going on, and cannon are heard constantly while I write. Hooker is said to be intrenched. Our left evacuated Fredericksburg yesterday. The regiment behaved nobly. You have heard of me, I presume, from Holmes, who went home wounded in the foot. Murphy also was wounded. All other officers well; two men killed and sixteen wounded. We are back again in our old comfortable quarters in Falmouth. Quantities

stragglers are in the town, and some wounded officers and men, who stopped here on their way from the right to Falmouth Station. I will write again when the fortunes of our right wing shall have been determined.

Verified E.B.R.

Falmouth, May 12, 1863.

I omitted to write as usual last Sunday. Col. Revere has taken command of the regiment. The weather is delightful; very warm in the middle of the day. In regard to the disasters of the late battle, it is generally considered that Hooker is responsible; that he blundered and proved himself incompetent for so great a command; as it was expected he would turn out. Hooker, you probably know, was struck down by the pillar of a portico, and lay insensible for an hour and a half. During this time the command was in Couch's hands. He was making what is believed to have been an excellent disposition of forces, bringing into action two army corps which had not been employed.

On Hooker's reviving, he ordered the whole line to fall back half a mile, entirely preventing the movement ordered by Gen. Couch.

This retreat was the turning point. Sedgwick had command on the left, and did as well as Hooker, or rather Butterfield's conceit, would permit. A line of telegraph connected the right and left wings, and Sedgwick was constantly receiving orders from Butterfield during the whole engagement. As an instance of Butterfield's assurance, he repeatedly kept telegraphing that there were only three regiments of the enemy opposed to Sedgwick. Sedgwick lost five thousand men in one corps; a sufficient commentary on the correctness of this estimate of the enemy's strength is contained in the bare statement of loss. As regards Hooker's taking command again after he had lain insensible for an hour and a half, I consider that the medical officer who was in attendance ought to have protested against his resuming his command, on the ground of temporary mental incapacity. It is of course improbable, to say the least, that a man may lie stunned for that length of time, and awake in full possession of his faculties.

The story about the 20th becoming massed, and so forth, which I saw in a Boston newspaper, is all wrong; probably the impression of some

newspaper correspondent describing what he did not understand. I do not know to what the writer may have alluded; possibly some other regiment was mistaken for the 20th. But I do know that there was no confusion, and that the regiment was manoeuvred under fire with the usual precision.

We are anticipating another forward movement of Hooker's. I hope that he may succeed in getting his army back again in safety. I could not expect more than that.

Rec'd E.B.R.

Falmouth, May 31, 1863.

I suppose that we shall be obliged to agree to differ in our estimates of McClellan's ability as a general, and character as a patriot, as well as in opinion as to the policy of the government — in tending towards a speedy end to the war, or otherwise, by military success, and also as to its tendency to the protection or injury of our Constitution. I am convinced that the Army of the Potomac, by a great majority, including the ablest of its Generals that are now left, are on my side. They would not dare be pronounced in the North as Copperheads. They are none the less sincere patriots, who, I firmly believe, would stand out for war against the Secesh, longer than their opponents.

I have confidence in Judge Parker, but none whatever in Mr. Whiting.

The division was under arms this morning at daybreak, but no demonstration was made by the Rebels. The regiment, as well as the 19th Mass., has been again complimented for favorable inspection. All other regiments of the division have had their furloughs revoked.

Falmouth, Sunday, June 7, 1863. Rec'd at E. N.

Day before yesterday cannonading suddenly commenced on our left below the Lacy House. We could see the flame and smoke of the cannon from the hill above the river meadow close by the house. I rode down with ~~Lieut.~~ Dr. Perry and found that a pontoon bridge was being laid by Sedgwick in the same place as at the last battle. We remained about half an hour, when the furious cannonading ceased, and we then saw the advance of Sedgwick's corps going forward as skirmishers, and crossing the amphitheatre which had been, just before, shelled. The rebels were seen retreating in single file through the rifle pits that run parallel with the river and but a short distance from its bank. Some firing of

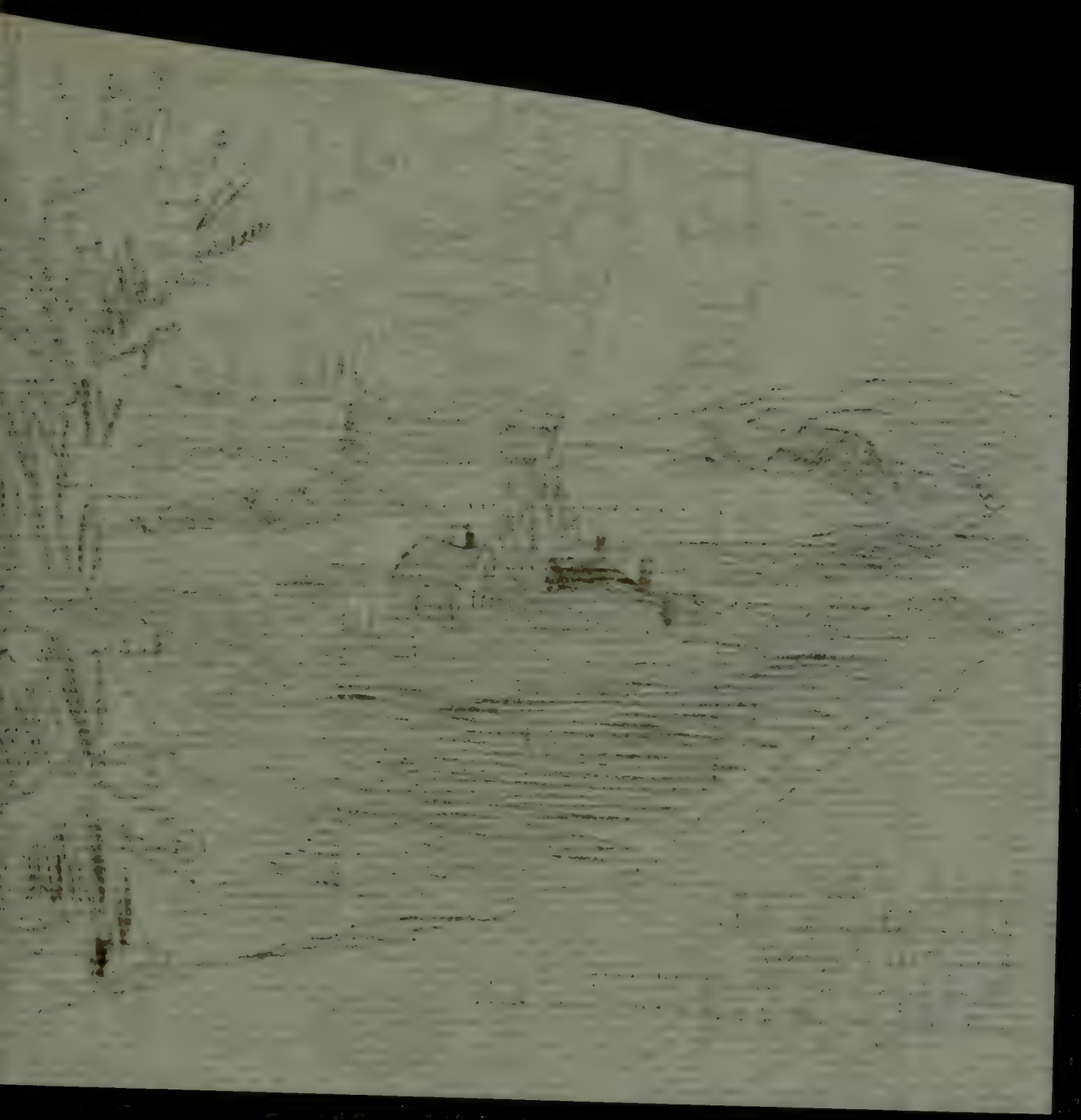
single muskets was done while we remained, and after we left we could hear firing by platoons.

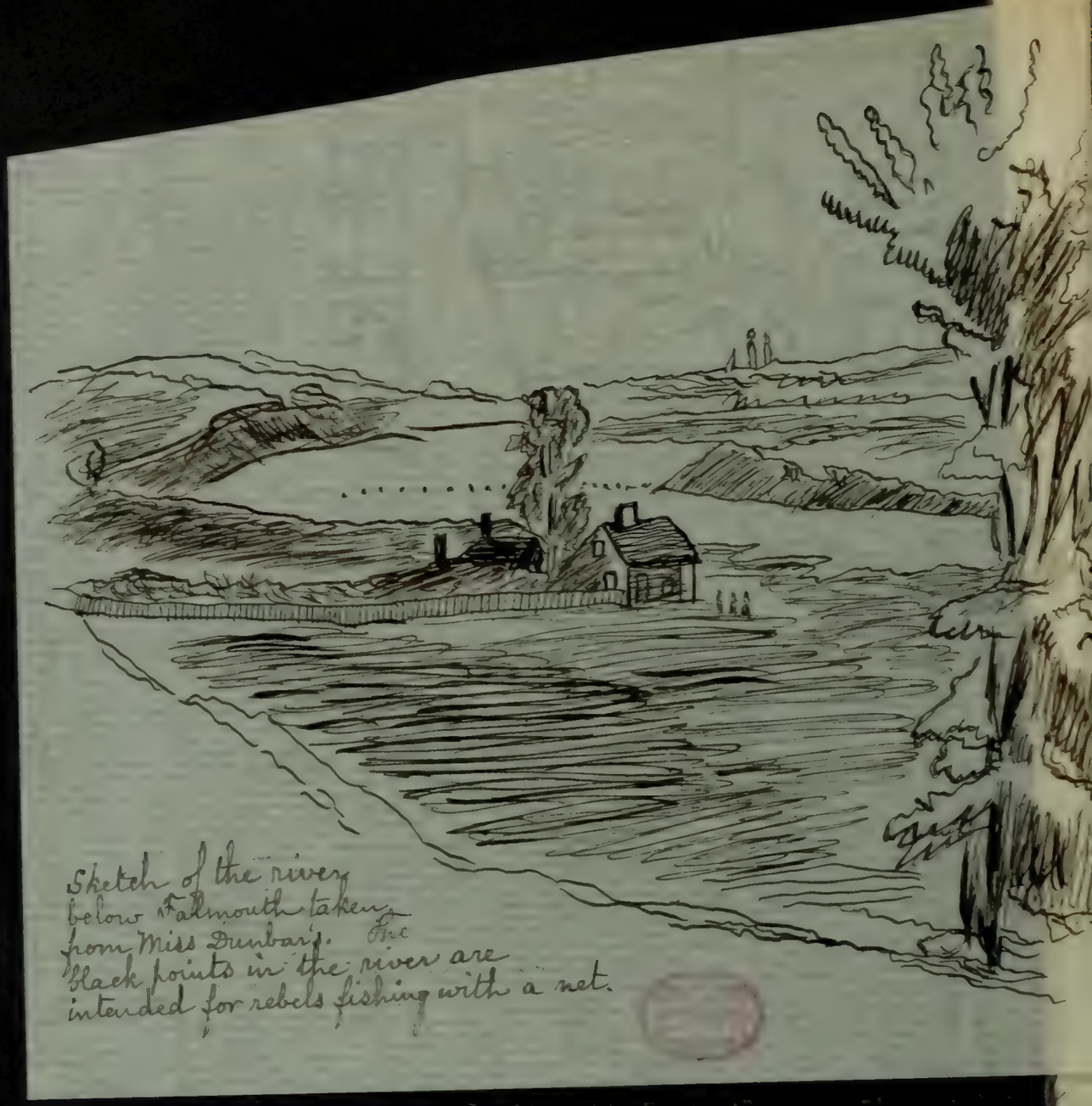
To-day, I hear that matters remain as they were yesterday, that is, Sedgwick has crossed and the 1st Corps, or a part of it. I sincerely wish that my post may not be again at the Lacy House. The house is haunted for me with the horrors of the previous battles. I would like a change of place. We are very glad that Gen. Couch has returned. Rumors ~~are~~ were abroad that he had been relieved from his command, and we feared that they were true.

Reuf'd E.B.C.

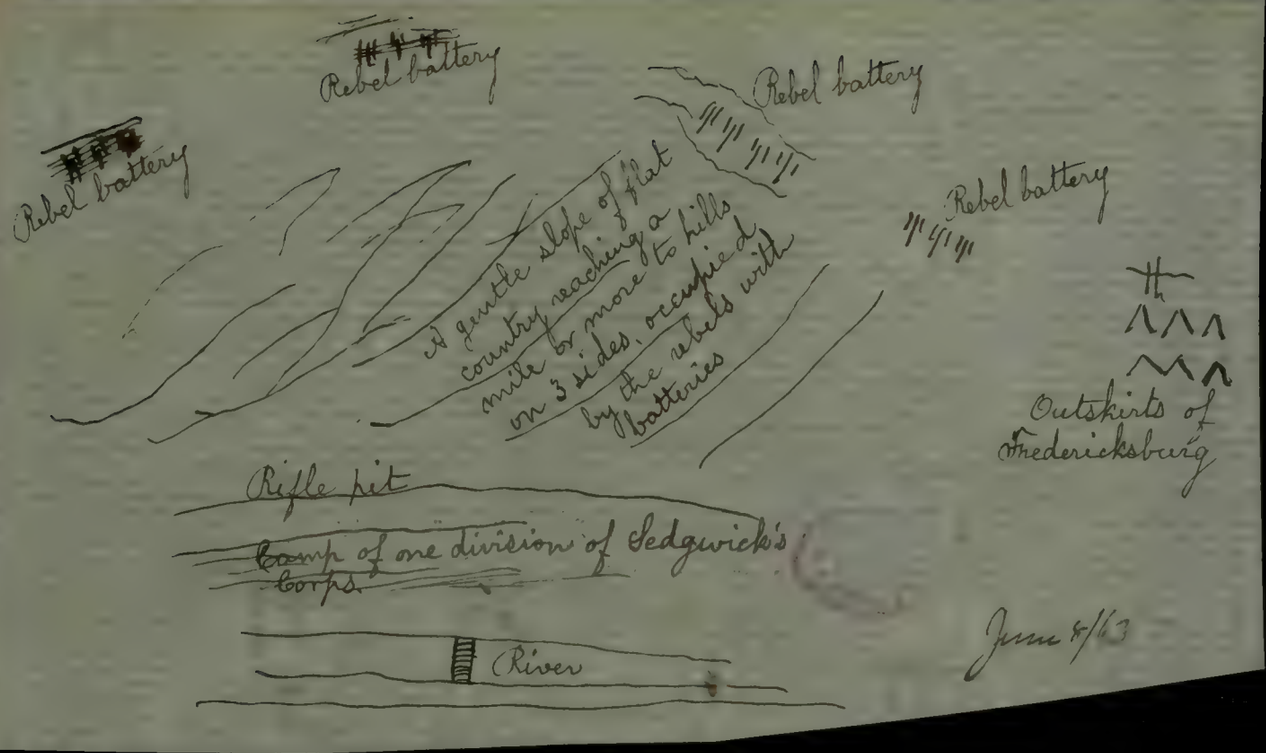
Monday. (June 8, 1863)

I was wrong in saying the two corps had passed the pontoon. Only one division of Sedgwick's corps has passed over and is now encamped on the other side. The Rebels are in too great force, and their position is too powerful for Sedgwick to carry. It is believed that the intention of this crossing was only demonstrative, to detain a large force of the enemy at this point and prevent their getting between us and Washington. Our picket line is not more than half a mile from the





Sketch of the river below Falmouth taken from Miss Dunbar's. The black points in the river are intended for rebels fishing with a net.


Rebel battery
Rebel battery
Rebel battery
Rebel battery
A gentle slope of flat country reaching a mile or more to hills on 3 sides, occupied by the rebels with batteries
Outskirts of Fredericksburg
Rifle pit
Camp of one division of Sedgwick's corps.
River
June 8/63

river. We have dug a rifle pit across the front of the camp of this division.

Verified E.B.R.

Thoroughfare Gap,
June 22, 1863.

I take the opportunity afforded by the departure of a courier, to send you a few lines. We reached this place day before yesterday at night, after some severe marching in the heat of the day. Many men were made sick by the intense heat and fatigue, aggravated by ~~the~~ indulgence in drinking water. We are ready to move at any moment, or to receive an attack. I am very well and enjoy the change highly.

Verified E.B.R.

Near Gettysburg,
July 8, 1863.

I should have written to you before, had I not been so constantly engaged with the care of the wounded, our own and the rebels. All are now collected (that is, of the 2nd Corps) in a grove with abundance of water, and, that great necessary

excepted, we lack every thing for the comfort of the wounded. I do not know why it is, but we have not yet been supplied with tents for the accommodation of half the sufferers, although it is now a week since the commencement of the battle. We are short-handed, both as regards surgeons and attendants. Wounded men have lain without shelter, and many are still lying, exposed to drenching rain at night. Although I have been detailed as operator for the corps, I have still kept a particular lookout for the 20th, of whom we have about eighty here. I had them collected and placed on some high ground apart from the rest and covered with shelter tents, so that they were comparatively comfortable, very soon after their removal from the field. I have not been operating this morning, as I thought that I could do better in getting as many as possible under shelter and in directing the ditching of the tents, and procuring blankets, &c. Not that there is any supply of blankets, but from mistaken kindness the bodies of dead men are wrapped in blankets, india-rubber cloths, and shelter tents, when they ought to be used for the living. We fortunately have stimulants. The

Christian Commission have furnished a good many articles and expect a supply very soon.

It happened that, by an order from Gen. Meade, no wagons except ammunition wagons were allowed to leave the baggage train, twenty miles or more in the rear, previous to the engagement and during its continuance. The General afterwards said that this order was not intended to apply to hospital wagons. Had it not been for a direct disobedience of this order on the part of some divisions, I do not know what could have been done with the wounded.

At last, when the wagons had arrived, we were ordered to take out of them only a two days' supply, and to send the rest to the front, in anticipation of another battle. We were particularly ordered not to take any blankets. A supply of all such necessaries, we were told, would shortly arrive.

I am very glad that I disobeyed this order partially, and distributed blankets to our own regiment. They would have suffered terribly, had I not done so, and I doubt not several would have died from exposure. I had, even this morning, to steal a blanket from a

doctor to cover one of our men who had none.

So short-handed are we that, operating almost constantly, we are unable to supervise the conduct of attendants and nurses, who are overworked many of them, and others lazy and ignorant. The promised supply of hospital necessaries has not yet arrived.

Poor Revere died on Sunday. (Only 5) He was shot in the lungs; the ball probably penetrated the abdomen. His wife, brother and sister were here yesterday. He had telegraphed on the day of his death. The following day I sent his servant off with the body to Westminster, thence to Baltimore. I hope that the Reveres may have met his servant by this time. Popes was instantly killed. All these things, however, you will doubtless have heard from some of our officers who went home wounded.

It was a glorious day for our army, for the 2nd Corps, 2nd Division, 3rd Brigade, in particular. The 27th Regiment behaved as it has always done. Gen. Meade went into battle with ~~one~~ our brigade, — injudiciously, we all think, particularly as he was personally unknown. There was still reason for it, however, for the fortunes of the day

turned on the behavior of our own brigade. We had 126 killed and wounded; only two missing. Three officers only are left — Abbot, Summerhayes, & Perkins. Our men realized that they were fighting on their own ground; and no doubt the grateful reception they met from the inhabitants, contrasting as it did with the sour looks and constant complaints and insinuations of the Virginians, to which we have so long been subjected, had much to do with illustrating to the soldiers that they were now to fight for their own homes and their own friends. The battle of our brigade was hand to hand. Longstreet's men could not endure the presence of our fellows, and quailed before them when they had approached near enough for the personal magnetism of hostile and determined eyes to confront them. A 42nd man even attacked a color sergeant with his fists, knocked him down and took away his colors.

Longstreet's men came into battle beautifully, every one allows; they had been ordered to ~~take~~ carry the position occupied by our brigade, and not to return. They could not, after repeated attempts and horrible slaughter, succeed. They laid down their arms and gave themselves up.

There is great annoyance, sometimes suffering, experienced by the inhabitants for twenty miles around, from multitudes of cowardly robbers, stragglers from our army. The people say that they are much more annoyed by them than they were by the rebels. I wish that a few hundred of those devils might be shot down as a warning to that tribe. They are men who cannot be got rid of. They will not expose themselves to be killed, and unfortunately they do not die from disease in sufficient numbers to purge the army of a nuisance which can hardly be described in terms sufficiently strong to represent its enormity. No more at present — a Secesh is just ready to be laid on the operating table.

Rec'd
E.B.R.

Hospital of 2nd Army Corps,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 29, 1863.

I have heard nothing from home since we left Centreville, nor indeed have I written you for a long time, not, I believe, since the 6th of this month. I was detailed to remain with the wounded of the corps, as chief of the operating staff. There is some prospect of my getting away to the army in the course of a week. I am heartily

tired of remaining in the rear so long. We are tormented here with flies to a degree that must approach the plague of Egypt. We have also had other plagues in the shape of Bloomers, Spiritualists, Christian Commission psalm singers, and lemonade distributers, and other itinerants and varmints, both male and female. I have seen no "Saint Sanitary" among them. Our wounded suffered and died off terribly.

The hospital was laid in a wood, and at one time four thousand or five thousand men were collected together in the wood, which became in a very short time littered with débris to an extent that made the whole place pestilential. A great deal of sickness and death was the result. I had no control over the hospital itself, being merely an operator. I represented the dangers beforehand, and reported the poisoned condition of the camp and urgently requested the superintendent to change the location of the hospital. This was done at last, but not soon enough to prevent a terrible amount of disease. (This of course is between ourselves.) Our present location is excellent, so good that even neglect in policing does not destroy its healthfulness. I am sorry that I

did not ask you to direct a letter to me at this place; perhaps it may not now be too late for me to receive a line from you before I leave. Direct to me, W. H., Surgeon 20th Mass. Vols., 2nd Army Corps, A. P., at Hospital of 2nd Army Corps, Gettysburg. Then, if I shall have left when the letter arrives, it will follow me to the army. I do not know where the regiment is. I heard, not from the best authority, however, that it was still at London Heights, that the corps had been reduced to a division command. It is intended to remove all the wounded from this hospital to a general hospital about three miles from here. Many have been already removed. My horses are half starved. I am dissatisfied with the management of this hospital in almost every respect. The superintendent, although a good man and well intentioned, is not a good governor and disciplinarian. It will be a relief to me to get away. And now that most of the butchering has been done, I can be spared, I hope, in a few days.

Verify E.B.P.

Camp near Mitchell's Station.
Sunday Sept. 27, 1863.

There are rumors that two corps of this army have been sent to reenforce Rosenkrantz. If that be the case, it can hardly be intended that this part of the army should advance. Conscripts continue to arrive. The 42nd N.Y. of this brigade has received about 200. The draft in Michigan will soon reenforce the 7th Mich. which is very small, having received hardly any recruits since the organization of the regiment. Yesterday, I inspected recruits of the 42nd N.Y. About twenty were rejected for physical disability. Among them were two old broken Irish laborers, more than sixty years old, and a Chinese. Desertions are common. The punishment of the offence by death has not arrested the evil, although no doubt it has a tendency to diminish it. Desertion to the enemy from picket posts on the Rapidan, is easy of accomplishment, and is not infrequent. Very probably among the criminals are rebel spies, who enlisted as substitutes for the sake of gaining information. The rebels directly opposite us, I have no doubt, are as well informed of our condition as we are ourselves. As regards our intentions or future

movements they cannot probably gather much intelligence from such deserters, for we are all in ignorance and hardly know the position of the different divisions of our own army corps, on account of our being so much separated by reason of picketing so extensive a line along the river bank. Two days ago Dr. Perry returned. He limps a little, but walks without much inconvenience and without pain. He is looking very well. We are all very glad to get him back again.

We are living under shelter tents. Our baggage wagons remain with us during the day, and are sent loaded to the rear every night, so that there may be no loss nor delay in the event of a night attack or a sudden removal. The nights are cold and one needs two blankets to be comfortable.

We are poorly off for commanders. The corps is commanded by Gen. Warren (top. engineer), a very good officer. Gen. Harrow, who commands the division, is about as, ~~poor~~ worthless a specimen of political appointment as you could probably find. Our brigade is commanded by Lieut. Col. Wass, of the 19th Mass., an ordinary officer who was long separated from his regiment by transfer to

the Southern Department, and consequently lost the experience in the field enjoyed by those other officers that remained. He was returned to his regiment with increased rank, over men more capable and experienced than himself. Col. Mallon, of the 42nd N. Y., is absent on conscript business. We wish for the return of Col. Macy, or Mallon, to take command of the brigade. Abbot makes an excellent commander of the regiment. Our regiment is better disciplined than ever before. The incentive of ambition aroused by promotion for merit, and supported by a conviction that impartiality has been shown in making the promotions, has elevated the self-respect and the pride of ~~the~~ my private soldiers to a degree that I do not believe is equalled by any other regiment in this part of the army. I am very sorry that this pure fountain of generous pride and aspiration should be defiled by the introduction of mercenaries who are only to be influenced by the fear of punishment. It is to be hoped that in time the substitutes may be influenced by more noble motives. A battle or two would, I believe, purify them exceedingly. I send you sketches of the battle of Gettysburg. Of the one marked (right) I

have made a painting in oil. I will send it by the first opportunity.

Mitchell's Station,

Sept. 24, 1863.

I have but little to write you of. We are picketing the line of the Rapidan River; occasionally shots are exchanged between the sharpshooters of each side. We have had two private soldiers of our regiment wounded, one very slightly, the other not severely. We are in readiness to move in any direction at the shortest notice. We are inclined to think that we shall move to the left and make Port Royal our new base of operations. Our conscripts do well on the whole; 180 were received. We have remaining 130; 32 deserted, 18 discharged for physical disability, or sent to General Hospital. The 15th Mass. has lost 40 by desertion of conscripts. I do not know how many the 19th has lost in this way. The conscription is, I think, generally regarded as a mistake. Those that came out are still volunteers. We have hardly any conscripts – they are substitutes. But the old feeling of pride and patriotism which sustains the original volunteers is generally absent.

And those men who were really conscripted, and obliged to come out, of which there are a number in the 19th Maine Regiment of our division, are demoralized by having witnessed the numberless devices by which men in the North have escaped the consequences of the draft. The new men are not received by the veterans as equals. They are regarded by them with suspicion and are often taunted with being mercenaries.

The country hereabouts is very pretty. Cedar Mountain on our right, about two miles from here, is on our side of the Rapidan. The opposite side of the river is hilly, affording a strong line of defence for the rebels. They have further strengthened themselves with earthworks. The country bordering the river on this side, and below Cedar Mountain, is flat and affords but little cover for our pickets,—and offers no line for defensive works—within a mile of the river.

In the case of an attack, we should fall back to a position about three miles this side of Culpeper. There has been firing heard for two days, said to be near Orange Court House, by our cavalry. I fear that Lee and Longstreet will punish Rosenkranz severely. A defeat suffered by the western

troops would have the effect of diminishing their conceit of superiority to eastern troops. The western army has never had any fighting that will compare at all with that of the Army of the Potomac. The 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac was added to the western army and astonished their western comrades by accounting as skirmishes, what the western troops regarded as battles. The 9th Corps was the poorest of the old A. P.

Mitchell's Station,
Sunday, Oct. 4, 1863.

rec'd 2 P.M.

We have had no mails for two days, on account of the breaking down of a railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, it is said. I think that there must be letters for me in the delayed mail. We are expecting to be relieved from picket and outpost duty on the Rapidan, and to be sent to Culpeper, while another corps, perhaps the 5th, takes our place. It is thought, and with reason, that considerably more than their share of such labor has been placed upon the 2nd Corps. We have all got tired of the place and are eagerly expecting a change. Guerillas have been seen but a short distance on the right from the railroad, and

riding to any great distance from camp is no longer safe. Col. Mallon of the 42nd N.Y. has returned and is in command of the brigade. Macy and Holmes are expected to return in a short time — (I just at this moment have heard the whistle of the locomotive and I suppose that the bridge must have been repaired and we shall get our letters). Gen. Harrow has, thank fortune, resigned, and only awaits the acceptance of his resignation, to leave a grateful division — grateful for the riddance. x

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Centreville, Oct. 17, 1863.

Verified E.B.R.

We arrived at this place on the 15th after severe night marches, for four nights. It was a race between ourselves and the rebels to get possession of Centreville. We encountered the rebels at Bristoe Station. The 2nd Corps formed the rear guard of the army, and marched along the railroad track with flankers on each side of the road. Skirmishing between the exterior flankers and the rebels had been going on all day and at one place the rebels had possession of every road between ourselves and the more advanced part of the army. The obstruction was, however, easily removed and our march was continued without interruption.

About three o'clock in the afternoon we discovered a force of 2000 rebels advancing in order of battle from the crest of a bare hill on the left of the railroad, at the point where our brigade happened to be at that time. Their appearance was so sudden and unexpected, and so skeptical was I of there being any force of rebel infantry in our neighborhood, that for a minute or two I believed them to be our own troops. Our brigade was immediately formed along the railroad, the embankment furnishing an excellent breastwork. It was evident that the rebels had endeavored to gain possession of this part of the road before us, and failing in that to force it, and use it against the first division which was marching along the railroad in our rear. We had a battery of artillery on a hill on the right of the railroad. The rebels had one on the hill opposite.

The rebels advanced beautifully, reserving their fire until they were very near us. We awaited their approach also without firing; but when they had come within the proper distance, we poured in such a destructive fire that they were completely broken and three or four hundred ran into our lines and yielded themselves up

prisoners. On their retreat we sent skirmishers to the top of the hill. Corporal Curtis, a sharpshooter attached to our regiment with other sharpshooters, was in this skirmishing service. He discovered that the rebel battery had been deserted by the rebels in their ~~flight~~ flight, and was defended only by a line of skirmishers. He frightened the skirmishers back by a ruse, pretending that he was leading a heavy body to the attack, and giving commands in a loud voice as if to a regiment close behind. The rebel skirmishers fled and Curtis seized a gun, climbed upon it and waved his hat. Two guns were then brought away by Curtis and the other sharpshooters. When it was seen that these guns had been taken, Col. Wass of the 19th Mass. sent up men for the remaining guns, and on the strength of that, has claimed credit for the whole affair. It is astonishing how many claimants, in different brigades and divisions, there have been for the honor of taking those guns.

To-day, we hear that the 5th Corps has been ordered back again and is to take a position between ourselves and the enemy. I hope that the 2nd Corps will now have a few days of rest.

I would write more but the mail is about

having. Our loss was very small — 36 wounded in the brigade. Col. Mallon was killed.

Revised 2 B.R.

Camp near Brandy Station,
November 15, 1863.

The railroad is progressing fast, and it is supposed that we shall move this week.

The affair at Rappahannock Station was, I think, the most gallant achievement on the part of the 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin, that I have heard of in the whole course of the war. Their losses, particularly those of the 6th Maine, were very great.

Evening.

The Secesh correspondence you speak of was picked up in the log hut camp of the 4th Georgia Regiment, at Kelly's Ford. The rebels were preparing winter quarters, and had already built many log huts, in constructing which they are very skilful and ingenious. They had evidently left in a great hurry, not many hours before our arrival. It was quite entertaining to explore their deserted habitations, and to compare their style of living, by the evidences that were left in their hurry, with our own. Their fire-

places and chimneys are excellent. The whole structure is built of logs at the bottom, and smaller sticks at the top, rudely mortised at the corners, lined below with stones, and above with clay.

The Southerners use flour instead of biscuit for their rations. They bake it in small flat cakes, like bannocks. When pressed for time, they stir up the flour with water and eat it uncooked. Lots of bread troughs, for mixing the dough, were lying around in the camp, and a few Dutch ovens or baking kettles.

I am glad that we are going to move, for I am tired of our present camp and desire a change. But what the deuce we shall do, or can do, at the Rapidan, or beyond it, I am at a loss to conceive. The season will prevent an advance to Richmond, supposing that we force the Rapidan or even Gordonsville, the latter of which I should judge was highly improbable.

The length of our line of communications, already very great, occupying the 1st Corps and one division of the 5th, in guarding the railroad, besides troops from Washington not belonging to this army, must either further weaken the fighting force in the front by an additional guard for

the railroad as we advance, or, if ~~it~~ the guard, is dispensed with, leave our communications to the mercy of the guerillas. It is quite generally considered a mistake, that we did not continue our advance after crossing the Rappahannock, and use our advantage of having the rush on the rebels. Their forces were divided, and one division could have been easily cut off at Stevensburg. We might have carried the heights of the Rapidan by assault, very likely, and gone even further. But still, it would have been, perhaps, only a raid. We could not, perhaps, have procured subsistence for continued operations, so far in the front. Now we are in the same situation we were in before when we advanced to the Rapidan, with the disadvantages involved in this season of the year.

Verified E.B.R.

Camp near Brandy Station,
Nov. 24, 1863.

Gen. Meade is a good general, but his influence in Washington is very slight. He is even snubbed about matters concerning the interior management of his own army. In the appointment of officers to places of great responsibility, &c., he has far less influence than the miserable time-

serving little politicians in Washington. For instance, Col. Macy, although commissioned by Gov. Andrew, could not without an order from the War Department be mustered as Colonel of the regiment. All the generals in successive rank, including Gen. Gibbon and Gen. Meade, endorsed an application of Macy's with very strong recommendations. The great need of his appointment, for furnishing an able commander of our brigade (in Col. Hall's absence, and since the death of Col. Mallon) was stated. Yet this petition was snubbed. While another officer in precisely the same circumstances so far as difficulty of mustering was concerned, but in every other respect as different as possible from Macy's — he had been cashiered for drunkenness — had got a new State Commission of Colonel in a regiment not more than half as large as ours, and although so notoriously worthless and without recommendations from his superior officers, was by contemptible political influences allowed by the War Department to be mustered as Colonel, to the indignation of every respectable officer in the corps. Scolding, however, does not pay. We are patient copperheads, and hope for better times in some indefinite future. We number now eighteen officers. All mess together as before.

Verified
E.B.K.

Camp near Brandy Station.
Dec. 3, 1863.

Our expedition returned yesterday and our troops occupied their old quarters. The march was very harassing. We were twenty-four hours in the saddle, with the exception of one hour for breakfast. The enemy's works were found to be so strong that they could not be taken by storm without enormous sacrifice of life. I consider it a mercy that the intention of taking it at the point of the bayonet was abandoned. The ground in front of our division was a gradually ascending slope of open country, the crest of which, half a mile from our line, was strongly fortified; sixteen pieces of artillery could be seen directly in front, and on the flanks were other batteries which would have enfiladed a storming party. I thank God that the attack was not ordered. If it had been, I believe every officer of our regiment would have fallen.

In the proper season of the year the position might be flanked, and the rebels thus driven back to Richmond, but not now. Our march was most of the way over a plank road. We found the other roads very much better than we had supposed,

and the country generally drier. We had judged of the condition of the country from our own camp and its vicinity, which was, and still is, a mud hole. The nights were intensely cold, as indeed were the days, particularly the 1st and 2nd of the month. How terribly would the wounded have suffered! It would have been quite impossible to have made them comfortable. Our regimental loss was very trifling — five men wounded, one of whom has since died. This loss occurred while driving in the rebel pickets, which duty had been assigned to the 20th, on a part of the line.

We hear to-day that Burnside has taken a lot of prisoners. We have not seen a newspaper for a week, but expect the mails tomorrow. When we left the front of the enemy's fortifications, our pickets reported a movement of the rebels during the whole night. It is quite possible that they were ~~may have been~~ leaving on account of receiving news from Longstreet. If so, we might have waited and marched in the next day perhaps unresisted. I suppose that they sent reenforcements to Longstreet. I am very well and have not suffered from the fatigue of our expedition. Indeed I feel all the better for it. Our movement may be said to have been simply a reconnoissance in force.

Verified
E.B.R.

Camp near Brandy Station.
Jan. 16, 1864.

Gen. Hancock returned and resumed the command of his corps, but has been sent off on a secret expedition during the last week, with a division of the 6th Corps. It is surmised that he is after Ewell in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Warren commands during his absence. Our brigade has been diminished by the departure of the 7th Mich. and 59th N.Y. regiments, for their states. They have re-enlisted and are allowed thirty-five days furlough. The 19th Mass. have felt aggrieved and awfully disappointed that they too have not been allowed to go home as a regiment. They will very likely succeed in obtaining permission from the Secretary of War. About 95 of our men have re-enlisted. Some of them are now at home. The rest will go in a short time. Our officers are not in favor of taking the regiment home in a body. They anticipate much more trouble and annoyance from the plan than would be compensated by the parade of the regiment in Boston. Our scalliwags would be rioting about the country entirely beyond the control of officers, who would still in some degree be considered responsible for their behavior. The con-

scripts could not go with the regiment but would be turned over as a detachment to the care of an officer from some other regiment. And their discipline would no doubt suffer badly in our absence. The only practical advantage likely to accrue, would be the greater inducement likely to be afforded for enlistment, by the display of the regiment. I think that on the whole more would be lost than gained by the experiment. We are still building log huts. I got into mine two days ago. Holmes and Abbot have returned. Holmes is looking better than when I last saw him in Boston. Dr. Perry means to go home the latter part of the month.

Camp near Brandy Station.
Jan. 24. 1864.

Vinpid
2.13.K.

I have nothing interesting to relate. The men are well and looking as nicely as if they were all out of bandboxes. The regiment has just been complimented for its personal cleanliness, at Corps Head Quarters, and the other regiments of the corps directed to follow its example in establishing public baths. It is all a delusion and a snare that men are obliged to be dirty in a permanent camp. I am confident that even the Home Guard would

not compete with them in neatness. Their equipments and arms are resplendent.

Verified E.B.R.

Camp near Brandy Station, Va.
Feb. 14, 1864.

Your letter of the 6th Feb. reached me immediately after our return to camp after the demonstration (as it is called) on the Rapidan. That undertaking of Butler's, for which the Army of the Potomac was used as a cat's-paw, is now, and was at the time, considered a very foolish and, in a military sense, a puerile scheme. The loss fell solely on the 3rd Division (Hays') of the 2nd Corps. Gen. Warren, commander of the 2nd Corps, was drunk when the order to march at seven o'clock in the morning reached his head-quarters at twelve at night. He was consequently unable to accompany his corps to the Rapidan. Sickness was the alleged reason. The command fell upon Gen. Caldwell, commander of the 1st Division, a volunteer officer. He transmitted ~~pressed~~ the instructions to Gen. Warren from Gen. Sedgwick, by crossing the river. The loss of 250 men was the result of this impertinent attempt at independent generalship. Caldwell was encouraged in this by Gen. Hayes. Gen. Warren made his ap-

pearance in the afternoon at the front, probably no clearer in intellect than would be expected from the consequences of a debauch of the preceding night, and put his foot in it by ordering the remainder of the corps over the river about nine o'clock at night after we had all gone to bed (or to bivouac). The whole corps came back again soon after, I do not know by whose orders.

There is no doubt whatever that the loss of 250 men was entirely unnecessary. They were thrown away for nothing. They were old soldiers, and picked men — the best of the 3rd Division. They were shot down by the rebels from their rifle-pits, like ducks by the hunter from his cover. They advanced as skirmishers over an open field, entirely exposed. It was not intended to cross the river at all, but merely to make a demonstration on this side of the river, and occupy the attention of Lee's army. Hardly a man need have been lost. I devoutly pray that Gen. Warren may not have command of this corps in the coming campaign. Gen. French who commanded the 3rd Corps is no better. Political influence has undermined the structure of the army fearfully. We have not a single able general officer in the 2nd Corps. We long for the return of Hancock, Gibbon and Hall.

I have been making a report on the insufficient supply of vegetable food for our regiment. It applies also to the whole army; two pounds and one-tenth are allowed per week, or thirty pounds to the 100 men daily. They have for the last seven months had only eight-tenths of a pound per week — a deficiency in the regimental supply, of nine thousand pounds. I attribute the principal illness of the army to this cause. I heard yesterday that my report had attracted attention to the subject at Army Head-Quarters. (I believe I will send you a copy of my report.)

Verified E.B.R.

Near Brandy Station,
Feb. 23rd, 1864.

Last night came off the 2nd Corps ball, which has for several weeks been in preparation. V. P. Hamlin, Gens. Meade and Sedgwick were present. The affair went off in a better style than I had expected. I did not attend it. Abbot went.

To-day Gen. Meade reviewed the 2nd Corps; the weather was delightful and the review very good. Many ladies were present; some on horseback, most of them in ambulances.

Last night I read the first half of

McClellan's report, published in the Army and Navy Gazette. I was confirmed in my belief and trust in Mac's loyalty, wisdom and genius — as well as in the folly, jealousy and spite of those that interfered with him. And, when I considered the hecatombs of victims that have been sacrificed in this army (100,000 men killed and wounded) without obtaining military success, as I fully believe, in consequence of thwarting his strategical purposes and plans, I could not sleep, for indignation and contempt.

Verified E.B.R.

Brandy Station,
Sunday, March 27, 1864.

We no longer belong to the 3rd Brigade. The army has been reorganized and the 3rd and 1st brigades of our division, consolidated, Gen. Webb to have command. It is to be called the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps. Gen. Gibbon commands the division; Gen. Hancock, the corps. The 1st and 3rd corps have been broken up and divided among the 1st, 5th, and 6th. Gen. Sedgwick retains command of the 6th. Gen. Warren has been assigned to the 5th. The army is in excellent spirits, and entertains great hopes of Gen.

error for "2nd"

Grant's success in the coming campaign.

The weather is to-day delightful. For the last three or four days we have had rain and snow, and wind threatening the unstable structure of our mud and stick chimneys. I fear that Gen. Hancock will put his corps under shelter tents too early in the season. We have got to expect more rain and stormy weather before it will be pleasant enough for bivouacking with any comfort. Ned Sturgis went to-day to Washington on five days' leave. He was obliged to go in order to get his pay. The Blue Ridge about twenty miles distant, and in plain view from our camp, has presented a really magnificent spectacle since the snow storms. The mountains are covered with snow and shine like silver in the sunlight.

Verified E.B.R.

Mattaponai (pronounced Matty-ponye) River.
May 22, 1864.

I have only a moment to write you that I am well. We have left 550 men. Capt. Patten, Sumner Hayes, Lieut. Holland, Magnitzky, & Gilbreth. Ned Sturgis died nobly in attempting to cross the Po River, with his company. He is buried on the Hatch Farm, near the spot where he was killed.

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verify E.B.R.

Near Cold Harbor.

June 10, 1864.

I received your letter of May 24, yesterday, the first that has reached me since leaving Brandy Station. I have written at length to Appleton Sturgis, giving him the particulars of Edward's death and burial. Appleton went on to Fredericksburg in the hope of recovering his brother's body. That was impossible, of course, it being within the enemy's lines. The message you speak of as receiving from Macy, was directed by me to yourself. I sent it by the first opportunity from the Po River to Fredericksburg. Yesterday I rode on an exploring expedition in search of Turner House, which was occupied as a hospital two years ago. I discovered the house, or its ruins,— for it had been burned,— about three miles from this place. Dr. Tompkins, now of the artillery, two years ago of a N.Y. infantry regiment, who was with me at the Turner House hospital, rode over with me. It was very interesting to us both to revisit the neighborhood in rear of Fair Oaks. The extreme left of our line is on the Chickahominy, but a few hundred yards from the Turner House. The 5th Corps has the left.

There are remaining, Capt. Patten in command, Capt. Summerhayes, Lieut. Magnitzky, and Lieut. Gilbreth of the sharpshooters. The regiment has been continually exposed in the front line of rifle pits, only twenty yards from the rebels'

works, since we reached this place. Patten, Summerhayes, and Gilreth have been slightly wounded, but still remain on duty. The hospital is ~~about~~ a mile in the rear. Dr. Perry has been detailed for duty at the hospital, also. "We think much," you say, "of your painful separations from the friends who have fallen in battle." They are painful indeed.

Reinid E.B.R.

Hospital of 2nd Div., 2nd Corps,
near Petersburg. June 20, 1864.

I have not heard from you since receiving a letter of about the 25th of May. I answered that the day after I got it. This is the fourth day since the opening of our division hospital at this point. We arrived on the ground before Petersburg the night before, and the 2nd Corps was placed in position relieving the 18th Corps, which had taken some lines of forts and rifle pits of great strength. So strong indeed is the position of these rebel works that it is evident that hardly an attempt was made to resist the 18th Corps. The loss of the whole corps has been many times equalled by that of a single regiment of this army. The belief is entertained that the 18th Corps might have penetrated Petersburg without material opposition, and that, instead of deserving praise for accomplishing what they did, they are highly blameworthy for not pushing on. Lee's army came up immediately by rail. The cars could be heard running all night conveying his troops. By the next morning advance to Petersburg was no no longer to be made with an insignificant loss of life. We

have made repeated charges and have advanced about three-quarters of a mile. This division has lost in wounded received at this hospital, 600. I do not know the losses of the other divisions of our corps. Poor Gilbreth of the sharp-shooters was brought in mortally wounded yesterday. He died in a short time. He was a man of most extraordinary coolness and daring. His loss is a very severe one. There are left, Patten, Sumnerhayes, and Magnitzky. I suppose that the country is at last satisfied that McClellan's projected approach by the south side of James River was good generalship after all. But at what a fearful sacrifice of life has the experience been bought. All these noble veterans, and heavies as they are called, (heavy artillery who are drilled as infantry,) who ~~are~~ were killed and wounded on the roundabout journey to this point might have been safely landed on the bank of the James River by transports.

Hospital of 2nd Div., 2nd Corps.
near Petersburg, July 6, 1864.

Original E.B.R.

It has been so intensely hot and dusty here that shade trees have for me an exaggerated value. The Virginian houses are always embowered in beautiful shade trees. A residence is recognized in the distance not by buildings but by the pleasant grove which shuts them in; and a most comfortable and often elegant aspect is lent to houses, that are ordinary enough in their architecture, by the trees. I am fortunate enough to be writing now on a cool marble table at the open back window of the house whose grounds are occupied for our hospital, under the shade of mulberry trees. My own quarters are in

an adjacent corn field, without shade, and the wind from each quarter blows clouds of dust in impalpable powder. Heavy rains are prognosticated by an old inhabitant. We watch anxiously for clouds but none have yet appeared. The Fourth of July passed with great quiet. There was less rattling of musketry and booming of cannon than usual. What is to be done by our army I do not know. Whether, as in ancient sieges we are to wait patiently for starvation to reduce the rebels or whether we shall some of these days, attempt to storm their works, penetrate their lines and cut off that part of the rebel force which is in the defences of Petersburg. The 2nd Corps will no longer charge works with the vigor and enthusiasm with which they commenced their series of charges between Brandy Station and this point. Twenty commanders of brigades, seventy commanders of regiments have been killed or wounded. Many of the charges were impracticable; the sacrifice of life was useless, and the soldiers knew it. Many were ill devised, wanting in supports to follow up the advantage gained by the attacking line, so that it would often happen that the best and bravest in the front would reach the interior of the rebel works, only to be made prisoners. The soldiers knew this also. Orders for charges have been given in the coldest methodical & official manner. A written order from Gen. Grant to Meade, to Hancock, to Gibbon, to the brigade commanders to regimental commanders — nothing to arouse enthusiasm — not the presence of generals to encourage and inspire their men by the example of their own determination — but, as I say, this cold-blooded official order. The old soldiers know perfectly well the consequences of attacking works, and they have learned how to do it with the means in their possession, and they expect that those means should be employed. They have at last reached that point where they absolutely <u>will</u> <u>not</u> advance unless they themselves are assured of a reasonable

prospect of success. The new and inexperienced troops are better for charges than the old soldiers, for this reason. They do not know what they are undertaking. But a very short experience reduces them to the more prudent and calculating condition which marks the veteran troops. These troops who refuse to charge are no cowards; they are eager to meet the rebels on an equal field. But they have lost faith in the wisdom of generals who order assaults to be made with what they consider insufficient means. This is by no means a satisfactory state of things. But I hope it may be more pronounced in our own corps which has suffered such heavy losses, than in the others. I myself consider that the men are right, and the tactics bad. I feel the greatest indignation, whenever I think of the hideous and unnecessary waste of life – of the best and bravest of our officers and men. The mode of warfare is new; the weapons in use, and the constant habit of throwing up a breastwork before the line of battle, has entirely altered the conditions between two armies in the field. Both are fighting an offensive, ~~and~~ defensive campaign. They are armed with the same weapons, have the same facility in throwing up earthworks, and belong to the same dominant Anglo-Saxon race. And that army which can fight a defensive battle behind earthworks, is sure to win. Earthworks have been taken, it is true; but it has been done by flanking or surprise, very rarely by direct assault. And when it is done by direct assault, the ~~The~~ assailants suffer an enormously disproportionate loss. The enemy falls back to another line of works, not far in the rear, which he has had the precaution to dig beforehand, – and shows as defiant a front as ever. Perhaps half a mile of territory has been gained by such assault – and the losses almost wholly on one side. Sometimes the rebels assault us and then our men rejoice. They always fail and suffer heavily.

The face of the country is honeycombed with works, of the rebels and our own. They are constructed precisely in the same manner and can be thrown up in half an hour. They have been so near each other in several places, that the antagonists would chaff each other, and even throw stones over from one breastwork to the other. They have fired ramrods, which pursue a zigzag course like a serpent in pyrotechnics, with a screeching sound. The rifle bullet, flying straight, is of course of no use unless men expose their heads above the parapet.

I have always maintained that shields, made of steel of watch-spring temper, could be made sufficiently light to be carried by one man, of strength and elasticity combined sufficient to turn a minnie ball. In addition to the shield, Capt. Patten maintains that the repeating rifle, firing seven to thirteen shots, could be used with certain effect, maintaining such a constant shower of bullets at the level of the adversary's parapet, that not a head could be raised during the advance. At present, troops must advance, either without firing at all, at charge bayonets, or else stop to load, thus interrupting the advance. In either case the destruction of life is so great that all formation of the line of battle is lost in charging a hundred yards. I pray that some device may be employed. I pray that our generals may have the grace to see the need. I have no question that the soldiers see it.

Heavy rains will be a valuable ally. The rebels, it is said, will not be able to draw supplies from the surrounding country. The Danville R.R. has been broken, also the Weldon, by

Wilson and his cavalry. That was a successful affair, in spite of the loss of train and artillery. The loss of life and prisoners proved to be much less than was feared. The time of the regiment expires on the 17th of this month. I shall then be at liberty.

Rec'd E.B.R.

July 9th.

Our hospital has been moved about a mile from its former position. We are now in the edge of woods, and have less dust than in the other place. Hardly any casualties are occurring; only two wounded men were reported last week from our brigade. Col. Macy writes that he shall start for the regiment on the 10th. The regimental organization is to be continued; we shall not be consolidated with the 15th and 19th (as was anticipated) as the 19th Mass. At present we are entitled the 20th Mass. Battalion, and are reduced to seven companies. Lieut. Pease who was wounded in the Wilderness has returned. Dr. Perry, I sincerely hope, may be allowed to be mustered out on the 18th. It is very important that he should return home and remain there on account of his wife's sickness. I desire myself to be out of the service for a few weeks in order that I may publish in the Medical Journals some articles for the benefit of regimental surgeons. This I cannot do while in the service, without committing a military offence. I would go out now, if I could, for that purpose, and I intend to do so in September, when my time will be up. It is very warm. We have not yet had the long expected rains. The morning was cloudy, but no rain has followed.

revised
E.B.R.

Camp near Petersburg, Aug. 3, 1864.

I have just received your welcome letter of July 27th. I mailed a pencil scrawl to Molly yesterday, written from James River. We returned from that expedition day before yesterday. Its object appeared to be a diversion on the extreme left of the enemy's force, for the purpose of drawing his troops in that direction. We returned by another night march, arriving at daybreak before Petersburg, where we were halted in the rear, and were not called upon to take part in the attempt upon the rebel fortifications. We had a view of the proceedings, which were undertaken by the 9th Corps, Burnside's, viz:- springing a mine under a rebel battery, and charging afterwards. The whole affair turned out a failure, I am very sorry to say. The advance was not made until a full hour after springing the mine. During this long interval, the rebels had had time to recover from their confusion, into which, there seems no doubt, they had been thrown. They opposed a force to us that was not sufficiently large to have been effectual in repelling our attack (that is, in my opinion, according to the statements that I have heard). Our men did not advance well, and did not hold what they had gained. We now stand precisely where we did before, with a loss of two thousand including prisoners. General Bartlett was captured by the rebels. I cannot help attributing the bad behavior of our men to the influence that the experience of so many fruitless, and to them apparently unnecessary, charges upon earthworks, has undoubtedly had. The first impulse to the backward movement is said to have been given by our own artillery,

which (as has frequently happened) fired into our own ranks, falling short of their mark. This was supposed by our men to be a flanking fire directed against them by the rebels, and hence their retreat. It was, I believe, a very badly managed affair on the part of General Burnside. There is now in session a court of inquiry, investigating the conduct of those who have been complained of, I do not know of how high rank. Some of our wounded officers have returned, Capt. Mali, Lieut. Pease, and Lieut. Shay just promoted. They complain of bad treatment at Annapolis. The wounds of Mali and Shay are not yet healed, but they choose roughing it in the field rather than submit to the indignity the wounded are obliged to suffer at Annapolis. Our hospital, with those of the other divisions of the corps, is situated on a fine sandy and somewhat elevated open plain. The water is very fair. Our distance from the troops about two miles. The sick are brought in ambulances from the front. A few ambulances are kept near the front for that purpose. The rest are packed near the hospital. As I lie on my platform, I can see our hospital establishment which consists of ten hospital tents, arranged two together, and as many flies. The Sanitary have a large tent fly and a wagon. They supply all sorts of good things.

Shea

Verified E.B.R.

Camp near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1864.

I now feel a strong desire to publish in some medical journal of good standing, some account of the position, responsibilities and labors of the regimental surgeon in the field, to expose the indignities they have unjustly and unwisely been made to suffer. I want

to show to the medical profession how little has been done by the Surgical Department at Washington to advance the science and art of surgery; how little encouragement has been given to the real laborers who have done the work, who have performed all the operations, and attended all cases of sickness (at least in the field) to improve themselves professionally by study; that reports of operations and of the treatment of diseases are not sent out to regimental surgeons, so as to enable them to correct errors of practice by the result of experience in particular cases. That ~~other~~ other surgeons of the regular army and of the Volunteer Staff, who do no operations, are provided with a complete assortment of excellent instruments and with a good variety of medical and surgical works and periodicals. The regimental surgeons are provided with inferior and insufficient instruments. They must buy their own books, at the almost certain risk of losing them on the march, for want of transportation. Suggestions of regimental officers in regard to various professional matters relating to the troops, have not been treated with respect, and errors and imperfections of many kinds are repeated and continued indefinitely on that account. A general feeling of dissatisfaction is prevalent among the better class of regimental surgeons. Many have left the service on this account, and the tendency is to lower the grade of professional merit in the position where it is, in my opinion, most needed. These matters cannot be ventilated by a surgeon in service, without his committing thereby a military offence and subjecting himself to the danger of a court-martial. As a civilian, of course I should have the right, and I sometimes think it is my duty, to do

something in this direction for the advantage of the army and the profession also. I have urged every regimental surgeon of my acquaintance who is going out, or has gone out, to do the same thing.

Hd. Qrs. 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, Aug. 29, 1864. Rec'd E.B.R.

Our unfortunate regiment, 150 in number, was taken by the rebels at the fight near Reams' Station, on the 24th; only 14 men bearing rifles, escaped. These with the non-combatants, number about 30, and have been consolidated for field purposes with the 19th Mass. Patten had his leg amputated at Strawberry Plains, and is now at Turner's Lane Hospital at Phila. I had a letter from him this morning. He is comfortable and contented to remain where he is. Macy, I learn, is at Nantucket. I had a letter from John Perry yesterday. He has seen Kelliher and Perkins who are both doing well. The only remaining officers of the 20th in the field are Capt. Summerhayes, Inspector of the Division, D. M. Folsom, and myself. I had forgotten one, however, Lieut. Chase, lately promoted, now sick at City Point Hospital.

Hd. Qrs. 2nd Division, before Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1864. Rec'd E.B.R.

I have just received your letter of the 2nd. The unfortunate 20th Regiment was captured at the battle of Reams' Station. About 150 men, I believe constituted the number behind the breastwork. A remnant consisting of those who were not engaged in that battle, and of non-combatants, in all about 35 men, have been added to the 19th Mass. Battalion. Arthur Curtis who commanded the regiment was made prisoner.

Newark, N.J., Aug. 22, 1866.

Dear Sir,

I was greatly shocked and grieved to learn from Dr. Martin of the death of my valued friend and late associate in the army, your son, Dr. Nathan Cayward. I shall not attempt the impossible task of comforting you under this unspeakable affliction, but I hope I may without obtruding on your sorrow, say something about his character and standing in the army. I knew your son well and intimately from the time I was assigned to Dana's Brigade, which was in Nov. 1862, up to his muster out before Petersburg. Being first, Brigade, then Division, Surgeon, and afterward Med. Director of the Corps, in all these capacities I had ample opportunities to learn his worth and test his capacity, as well as his zeal and patriotic endurance, and I can confidently state that my reliance on him was unbounded. There was no one in the Corps to whom I would so soon look in any difficulty or doubtful emergency. He was by far my best surgical operator, and I doubt not that if his life had been spared he would have won a high and lucrative place in surgical practice in civil life. To sum up in brief – he was a most staunch man, whom nothing could swerve from the path that seemed to him right and honorable. There was a sort of stern Puritanism about him, very refreshing in this degenerate age, and which separated him from the host of smooth time-servers of whom in the main the world is made up. Such men the country can ill spare. x x x x Allow me to join you in mourning, if not for a connection by blood, at least for a rare and sterling man and a warm hearted friend.

Very respectfully, Yr. Obt. Svt.
Wm. H. Dougherty,
Br. Col. late Surg. U.S. Vols., and
Med. Director 2d Corps, A. of P.

To
Jas. N. Cayward, Esq.